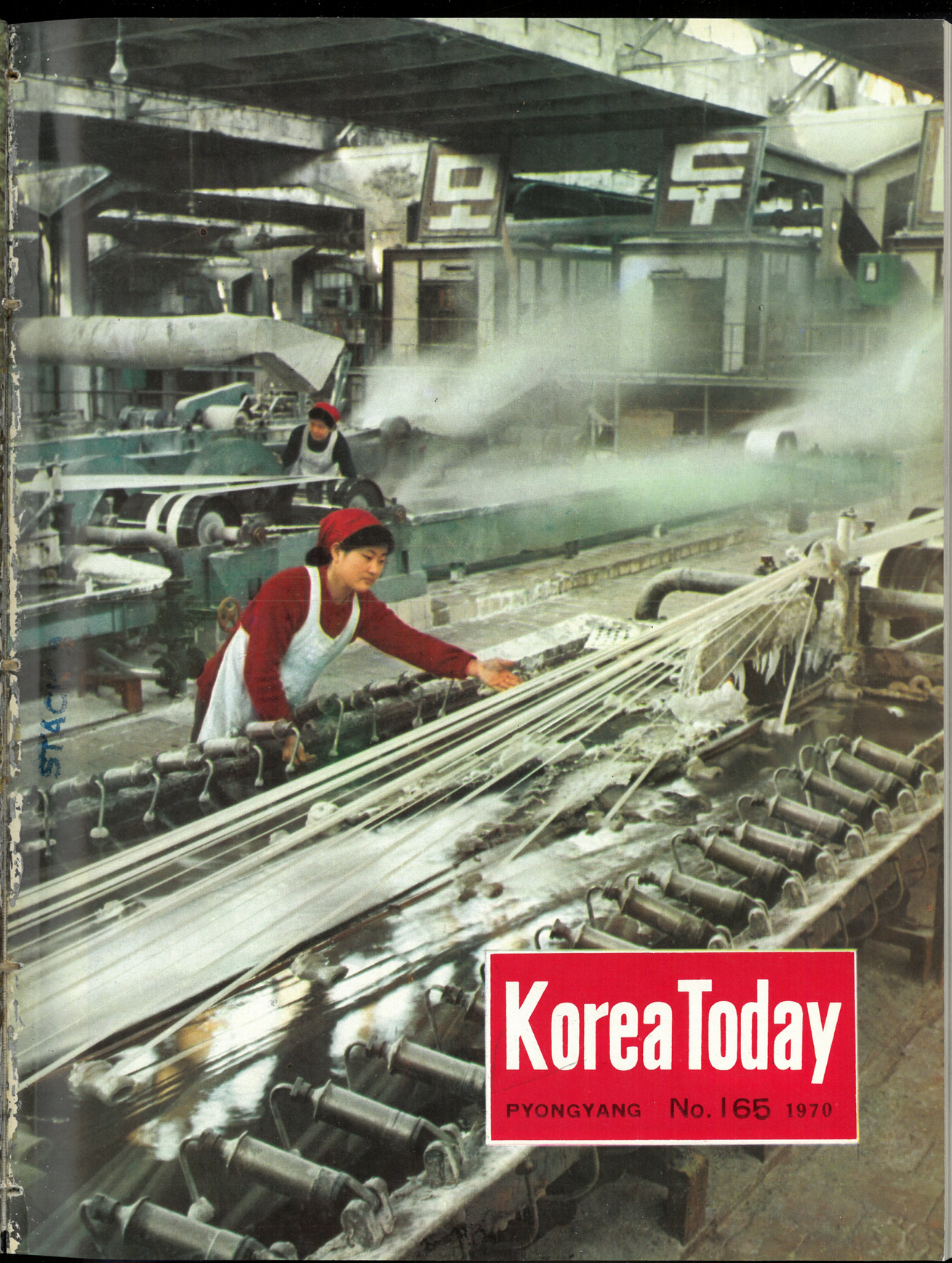

Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 165 1970

Upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the steel makers of the Chollima Kangson Steel Plant created "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, and are vigorously forging ahead to scale the steel height of the Seven-Year Plan before the set time

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FRONT COVER: Chollima riders of the spinning workshop of the February 8th Vinalon Factory are raising the flames of innovation to overfulfil the yearly plan before the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

Photo by Li Myong Su

BACK COVER: The exterior of the urea shop of the April 17th Fertilizer Factory

Photo by Li Sok

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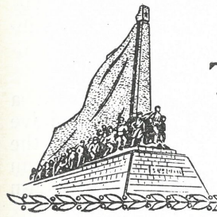


BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

Our magazine from this issue carries the full text of the "Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Editorial Board

The great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, has devoted his all to the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people and the victory of the revolution to this day for more than 40 years ever since he set out on the revolutionary struggle in his early years.

Bearing the destinies of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders, Comrade Kim Il Sung has led the Korean revolution to victory and scored great shining achievements never known in any period of our country's history.

The history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a history of sanguin-

ary struggle for the independence of the country and the liberation of the working class and other sections of the people, a glorious history woven throughout with his fervent love for the fatherland and the people and with his boundless fidelity to the revolution.

It is also a history of victories of the Korean people's national-liberation struggle and the communist movement of Korea, a history of creative development of Marxism-Leninism in Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung thoroughly established *Juche* in the Korean revolution and thereby opened up a new path for the communist movement and national-liberation struggle in Korea, delivered our country and nation out of the life-and-death crisis, and has led and is leading the Korean people correctly along the road of epoch-making change and prosperity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung applied Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea for the first time in the history of our country's communist movement and brought about its new development and, laying down a correct and original line of revolution and ways for its accomplishment, has tirelessly led the Korean revolution to victory.

The Korean people have registered brilliant achievements and great successes in the revolution and construction. All the victories and successes achieved by the Korean people are, without exception, associated with the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has waged a tireless and unyielding struggle against the most outrageous Japanese imperialists and U.S. imperialists over a long period and given active support and assistance to the peoples of other countries in their revolutionary struggle, holding high the banner of proletarian internationalism.

By his profound and original theoretical and practical activities Comrade Kim Il Sung has made a great contribution to the international communist and working-class movements and the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries.

It is a boundless honour and bliss for the Korean Communists and people that they learn from the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is possessed of scientific revolutionary theory, a wealth of experiences, distinguished ability of leadership and high virtues and has led our people along the path of glorious victory through the long drawn-out tempest of revolution and that they live and fight as his faithful soldiers, upholding his leadership.

1

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, was born into the family of a poor peasant in Mangyongdae of Pyongyang (Nam-*ri*, Kopyong subcounty, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province at the time) on April 15, 1912.

The family of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a patriotic and revolutionary family that have fought from generation to generation for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people against foreign aggressors.

His great-grandfather Mr. Kim Ung U was a patriot who led the battle for sinking the pirate ship "General Sherman" dispatched by the U.S. aggressors as a feeler for their aggression of our country in 1866.

His grandfather Mr. Kim Bo Hyon and his grandmother Mrs. Li Bo Ik, too, were patriots who, backing the revolutionary struggle of their sons and grandsons, remained profoundly true to their national principles without yielding to the harsh repression and persecution by the Japanese imperialists and fought tenaciously against the aggressors.

His father Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was a pioneer and outstanding leader of the national-liberation movement in our country. He had a strong patriotic anti-Japanese spirit and extraordinary talents and noble qualities.

Having embarked on the road of revolution with "Lofty Aims," he led the anti-Japanese struggle already in his secondary-school days and formed the Korean National Association in March 1917.

The Korean National Association raised the fighting task of firmly rallying broad patriotic anti-Japanese forces and achieving Korea's independence through the efforts of the Koreans themselves whenever there would be created a favorable revolutionary situation. It was a revolutionary organization most steadfast in the anti-imperialist stand and an underground anti-Japanese revolutionary organization biggest in the size and the sphere of activity, too, in the period prior to the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in our country.

The Korean National Association under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik spread its organizations extensively in different parts of the homeland and even abroad, and actively organized and mobilized the masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle, properly combining legal with illegal activities.

He, together with over 100 persons connected with the Korean National Association, was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police in the autumn of 1917.

With no amount of brutal torture and appeasement measure could the Japanese imperialist police break his lofty revolutionary constancy and fervent revolutionary spirit for the restoration of the fatherland.

Upon his release from prison, he moved his

theatre of struggle to the northern borderland of our country and northeast China, and energetically unfolded revolutionary activities as the leading spirit of the anti-Japanese movements at home and abroad.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik resolutely repudiated the futile attempt of the bourgeois nationalists to achieve "independence" by means of "petitioning" the Japanese imperialist rogues or with the "help" of the imperialist powers and, firmly adhering to the position that the restoration of the country should on all accounts be realized independently through the enlistment of the broad patriotic forces of the Korean people, conducted energetic activities for the union of anti-Japanese revolutionary forces and the unity and cohesion of their ranks.

Sensitive to progressive ideas, he always went deep among the working people to induce the revolutionary awakening of the masses for the new advancement of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country, and fought resolutely in defence of the interests of the people.

He set up schools in many places and made every effort to educate and train the rising generation in patriotism and new knowledge. Meanwhile, he devoted all his energies to bringing up his sons into ardent patriots, into fine revolutionaries.

He always told his sons about the beautiful mountains and rivers of the country and the struggle of its patriotic people, about the October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the latest world events.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was thus not only an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who devoted his whole life to the struggle for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people and a patriotic, revolutionary educator, but also an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, mother of Comrade Kim Il Sung, was also endowed with remarkable talents, a kind heart and strong character, and she was an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who fought unyieldingly against the foes.

In defiance of the abject poverty and the persecution by the Japanese imperialist police, she actively helped Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in his revolutionary activities, reared her sons steadfastly into ardent revolutionaries and Communists, and devoted her all to the education of the rising generation in pursuance of her late husband's will.

While operating as a member of the secret revolutionary circle organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung with Communists in the Fusung area, she formed an anti-Japanese women's organization and, extending its organization to many areas, energetically organized and unfolded a struggle for the independence of the country and the social emancipation of women.

Though she was suffering from poverty and infirmity, she undertook to carry out difficult missions of underground work without regard to her own person, solely for the sake of revolution. Particularly, she devoted herself body and soul to helping Comrade Kim Il Sung in the work for founding the anti-Japanese guerilla army.

Thus, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was an ardent Communist and prominent female political figure who devoted her all to victory of the Korean revolution as the wife of a revolutionary, as the mother who gave birth to and brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people.

Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon, uncle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, too, was an ardent revolutionary fighter and a staunch Communist who joined in the revolutionary struggle in his early years for the restoration of the fatherland.

He joined the Korean Revolutionary Army which had been organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung in preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and dauntlessly conducted armed operations in the northern areas of Korea in command of one of its details in the summer of 1930, and dealt mortal blows to the Japanese imperialists.

He was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police and imprisoned under a 15-year sentence. He died in prison, where he fought with an indomitable will to the end of his life for the victory of the Korean revolution without yielding to the brutal torture and any conciliatory measure of the enemy.

The two younger brothers of Comrade Kim Il Sung were also Communists who took part in the anti-Japanese struggle in their early years and fought stoutly.

His younger brother Comrade Kim Chol Ju was an indefatigable revolutionary fighter who organized and conducted political work energetically among the masses as the leader of a local Young Communist League organization, sent to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army many fine youths trained in the YCL organization, and died a heroic death in 1935 fighting in arms against Japanese imperialism.

His cousin Comrade Kim Won Ju, too, was a determined anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who, in response to the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, formed underground revolutionary organizations with factory workers, youth and students, and fought energetically against Japanese imperialism.

Mr. Kang Don Uk, grandfather of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the mother's side, and Mr. Kang Jin Sok, his uncle on the mother's side, were

also anti-Japanese fighters who fought fiercely for the restoration of the fatherland.

As seen above, the family and relations of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution and great Leader of the Korean people—from great-grandfather, grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, uncle, younger brothers to grandfather and uncle on the mother's side—fought passionately from generation to generation for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people.

Born in a revolutionary home, Comrade Kim Il Sung grew up in rough storms and tribulations when the whole country was pervaded with the indignation and agony of national ruin, while being educated in patriotism by his parents from his childhood.

He was inspired with patriotic ardor by the March First Uprising which was a nation-wide anti-Japanese resistance struggle of the Korean people; nourished a fighting will to annihilate the enemy when he saw repeated brutal arrests of his father by the Japanese imperialist police; and, influenced by his father's indomitable revolutionary activities, fostered strong patriotic anti-Japanese ideas and revolutionary class consciousness from unusually early years.

From his childhood Comrade Kim Il Sung was broad-minded and kind-hearted and, besides having unusual talents, was diligent and vigorous by nature.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always carried books in his hand. He eagerly read the biographies of famous patriotic generals of our country and great men of the world and regularly read newspapers already in his primary-school days.

Thus, he not only gained the highest mark for every subject of study but also acquired a large store of knowledge about society in particular, thanks to the education by his father.

When he was 14 Comrade Kim Il Sung, nursing a burning desire and firm resolve to fight the Japanese imperialists and attain independence for the country at all costs, went to northeast China where his father was engaged in the revolutionary struggle.

Looking back to that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"I crossed the River Amnok-gang when 14, firmly resolved not to return before Korea won independence. Young as I was at the time, I could not repress my sorrow as I, singing the 'Song of the River Amnok-gang' composed by someone, wondered when I should be able to tread on this soil again and when I should return to this land where I had grown up and our ancestors lay in their graves."

Comrade Kim Il Sung helped his father in his revolutionary activities, creditably carrying out missions of conveying secret messages, and energetically inspired students and the masses with patriotic anti-Japanese ideas.

Unable to suppress his indignation at the fact that the fatherland was lost and the fellow countrymen were going through a miserable lot, he called the masses to the anti-Japanese struggle by fervent speeches filled with wrath.

His logical and passionate anti-Japanese propaganda always stirred the audience.

The profound political knowledge and great magnanimity of Comrade Kim Il Sung brought large numbers of children and youths to rally around him.

Children and youth followed him with boundless respect and liked to be in his company at all times.

Thus, already at that time Comrade Kim Il Sung was widely known among the masses and their attention was focussed on him.

On June 5, 1926 Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who had devoted his whole life to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland passed away to the deep regret of the people. The father's death was a strong mental shock to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly pledged to devote himself to the revolutionary struggle in pursuance of the lofty will of his father who had said that the country had to be restored at all costs even if the bones were broken and the body was torn to pieces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shaking hands with Comrade Chou En-lai

A New Contribution to the Development of the Traditional Relations of Friendship and Co-operation between the Peoples of Korea and China

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid a friendship visit to our country in April.

During their stay in our country Premier Chou En-lai and his party were accorded a warm welcome by the Korean people.

On April 5, Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, was bustling in a festive atmosphere in warm welcome of the friendship mission.

The airport and the streets of Pyongyang were bedecked with the national flags of both countries, streamers bearing the words, "Warm welcome to Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, pays a courtesy visit to Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

State Council of the People's Republic of China!", "Long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China!" and militant slogans reading, "Let us smash U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the world people!", "Let us smash decisively the revived Japanese militarism's manoeuvres for Asian aggression," "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist struggle!", "Invincible is the great anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of Asian, African and Latin American peoples," and welcoming decorations with inscriptions of "friendship", "unity," "welcome."

The faces of the hundreds of thousands of the welcoming crowd who turned out on the streets and at the airport were overflowing with a warm friendly feeling towards the brotherly Chinese people.

Indeed, the peoples of Korea and China are blood-sealed comrades-in-arms and brothers who have fought a bloody struggle for a long time against the aggression of Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism, their sworn enemies, sharing fate and joys and sorrows.

During the liberation war of the Chinese people the Communists and people of our country had waged a long bloody struggle to assist them in their revolutionary cause. The Chinese people had sent the volunteers of their fine sons and daughters during our people's just Fatherland Liberation War. And the volunteers had fought valorously shoulder to shoulder with our people on the fields of fierce battles to annihilate the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Our people prize the militant friendship and solidarity sealed by blood between the peoples of Korea and China.

Amid resounding welcome cheers, a grand ceremony was held at the airport in welcome of Comrade Chou En-lai.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Chou En-lai made speeches at the airport.

Comrade Chou En-lai and his party received a hearty welcome all along the 6 km long route in the main street of Pyongyang city, lined with the welcoming crowds who were waiting for the guests singing and dancing.

In the afternoon Comrade Chou En-lai paid a courtesy visit to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the evening Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in welcome of Comrade Chou En-lai.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Chou En-lai spoke at the banquet.

On the morning of the 6th, Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a return call on Comrade Chou En-lai.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Chou En-lai had talks that day.

Talks proceeded in an atmosphere of deep fraternal friendship.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further strengthening and developing the traditional relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Chinese peoples and a number of other questions of common concern and a mutual understanding and complete agreement of views were reached in a series of questions raised between the two countries.

On the 7th, a joint communique between the Governments of the D.P.R.K. and the P.R.C. was issued as a result of the talks.

A grand Pyongyang city mass meeting was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in welcome of Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the P.R.C. State Council.

Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, spoke first at the meeting.

After his speech, he, in the name of the meeting, presented a silk banner to Comrade Chou En-lai.

Then Comrade Chou En-lai made a speech.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Chou En-lai conveyed a silk banner sent to the Pyongyang citizens to Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

The meeting demonstrated the indestructible blood-cemented military friendship and solidarity sealed by blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples in their protracted joint struggle against the Japanese imperialist and U.S. imperialist aggressors.

And it showed the invariable mutual support and solidarity between the Korean and the Chinese peoples in the struggle to accelerate socialist construction, increase the defence capability of their countries and drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, Taiwan and all the other regions of Asia.

The meeting also demonstrated the firm determination of the Korean and the Chinese peoples to stand shoulder to shoulder to the end in the joint struggle against the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, the boss of the world imperialists and most heinous common enemy of the people of the whole world, and the Japanese militalists, their "shock force" for Asian aggression, and safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world and attain the victory of the cause of socialism.

That day an art performance was given at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in welcome of Comrade Chou En-lai.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Comrade Chou En-lai, saw the performance.

On the same day Comrade Chou En-lai arranged a banquet in honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke at the banquet.

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the P.R.C. State Council left Pyongyang on the 7th by special plane, successfully winding up his itinerary in Korea.

A grand farewell ceremony for Comrade Chou En-lai was held at the airport.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Chou En-lai made speeches at the airport.

The recent friendship visit to our country of Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the P.R.C., made a new great contribution to the further development and strengthening of the traditional relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Chinese peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The working people of Pyongyang city warmly welcome the good-will mission of the brotherly Chinese people

Joint Communique of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of China

A joint communique of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of China was made public. The joint communique reads in full:

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid an official friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from April 5 to April 7, 1970.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Premier Chou En-lai and his party were accorded a warm welcome by the Korean people. This is an expression of the deep friendship of the Korean people for the brotherly Chinese people.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Comrade Choi Yong Kun; Comrade Kim Il; Comrade Pak Sung Chul; Comrade Ho Dam, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Comrade Hyon Jun Guk, Korean Ambassador to China.

Present from the Chinese side were Comrade Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Yang Teh-chung, a leading cadre of a department under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Comrade Tsao Ke-chiang, deputy-director of the Asian affairs department of the Foreign Ministry; Comrade Han Hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further strengthening and developing the traditional relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Chinese peoples and a number of other questions of common concern.

The Chinese side expressed congratulations to the Korean people who, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have turned their country in a short span of time into a developed socialist country with the solid foundations of an independent national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and a brilliant national culture by displaying to the full the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and vigorously waging the Chollima movement.

The Chinese side wished greater successes in future to the Korean people who are carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel in view of the ever intensified manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to provoke a new war and struggling to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor army withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent unification of the fatherland.

The Korean side expressed congratulations to the Chinese people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tse-tung as its leader and Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader, have smashed the schemes of imperialism and modern revisionism for capitalist restoration and successfully carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution and are struggling, making every effort, to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and increase the defence capabilities, thereby turning their country into a socialist state ever growing in strength.

The Korean side wished the Chinese people still greater successes in future in their struggle against the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for developing industry, agriculture and science and technology, further increasing the defence capabilities of the country and liberating Taiwan.

Considering that it fully accords with the interests of the common cause to further consolidate the blood-cemented militant fraternity, friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China, the two sides expressed the firm determination and desire of the peoples of the two countries to strengthen the common struggle against the manoeuvres of the imperialists for aggression and war and further develop the relations of mutual co-operation in various domains.

The two sides consider that the present international situation continues to develop in favour of the revolutionary struggle of the world people and is unfavourable to imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries.

Both sides point out in particular that due vigilance should be heightened against the fact that the U.S. imperialists are resorting to more cunning and crafty machinations in a desperate attempt to find a way out of their position going to ruin in aggression and war.

At present, the U.S. imperialists, while stepping up naked armed intervention and acts of subversion and sabotage, are brutally suppressing the national liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and viciously disturbing peace.

Especially, the U.S. imperialists, directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia, are scheming to expand the aggression against the socialist countries in Asia and the people in this region by mobilizing the Japanese militalist forces and other satellite countries and puppets to make Asians fight Asians.

The U.S. imperialists are further stepping up the criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people under the slogan of "Vietnamization," running wild in the manoeuvrings for the provocation of a new war, aggravating the tension in Korea, and persisting in aggression and provocations against the Chinese people.

All this shows that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the most ferocious common enemy of the peoples of all countries in the world. The U.S. imperialists craftily scheme to veil their aggressive nature behind the signboard of "peace." But they cannot deceive the world people. A resolute struggle should be waged to the end against U.S. imperialism without the slightest compromise with it.

The intensified manoeuvres for aggression and war on the part of the U.S. imperialists are not a sign of their "mightiness' but, on the contrary, prove their weakness.

The two sides expressed the conviction that when the spearhead of attack is directed to U.S. imperialism and all the revolutionary people unite strength and unfold a powerful struggle against U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world, U.S. imperialism will perish in the end and the revolutionary cause of the people will certainly emerge victorious.

The two sides vehemently condemn Japanese militarism which, revived again as a dangerous force of aggression in Asia under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism, is embarking on the road of open aggression against the Asian people with a delusion to realize the old broken dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism and in conspiracy and collusion with it.

Today the Japanese reactionaries, in accordance with the "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism, are further speeding up the fascistization and militarization of the country, rapidly reinforcing aggressive military forces, expanding military bases on a large scale and stepping up war preparations for overseas expansion.

Japan has already become an advance base and stronghold for a new war of aggression in Asia.

The Japanese militarists are directly serving the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Vietnam, actively partaking in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea and insidiously machinating to include Taiwan, the sacred territory of the Chinese people, in their sphere of influence.

If the indiscreet machinations of the Japanese militarists are overlooked, they will again bring great calamities to the people of Asia and the world.

No illusion should be harboured about Japanese militarism and no expectation should be pinned on it.

To fraternize with the Sato government, not seeing the danger of Japanese militarism, is tantamount to encouraging the overseas expansion of the Japanese militarists and consolidating the position of U.S. imperialism in Asia.

All the revolutionary people of the world should take concerted action to check and frustrate the wild ambition of Japanese militarism for aggression.

Considering that the current struggle against Japanese militarism is a part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and a struggle for defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world, both sides expressed the firm determination to further intensify the common struggle against Japanese militarism while struggling against U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese side bitterly denounces the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, for frantically trying to provoke a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and intensifying fascist suppression as never before, committing bestial murderous atrocities against South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people.

Holding that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the main obstacle to the unification of Korea and constant source of war in Korea,

the Chinese side fully supports the correct line of national unification put forth by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the unification of the country by the Korean people themselves in an independent way free from any outside interference after making the U.S. imperialist aggression army withdraw from South Korea.

The Korean side extends full support to the righteous struggle of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan from the occupation by U.S. imperialism and achieve territorial integrity, pungently denouncing the U.S. imperialists who have occupied Taiwan, the sacred territory of the Chinese people, and are incessantly perpetrating the acts of aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of China by encouraging their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists' schemes to oppose the restoration of the legitimate position of the People's Republic of China on the international arena, block her influence and create "two Chinas" are bound to end in shameful failure.

Both sides express full support to and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop their war of aggression in South Vietnam and all the aggressive acts of infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdraw their aggressor troops and troops of satellites and South Korean puppets from South Vietnam unconditionally and completely, and the Vietnam question should be solved in accordance with the desire of the Vietnamese people themselves.

The Vietnamese people will surely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and win final victory in the struggle for their just cause.

Both sides scathingly denounce U.S. imperialism for its aggression and armed intervention in Laos and express firm solidarity with the Laotian people who, under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, are waging a just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Considering that the recent reactionary coup d'etat engineered by the U.S. imperialists in Cambodia is a grave menace to the genuine interests of the Cambodian people and the security of the three countries in Indo-China, both sides strongly denounce the criminal subversive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism against the Cambodian people and support the struggle of the Cambodian people for safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the country, and the five-point declaration dated March 23 of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia.

Both sides express support to and solidarity with the Japanese people in the struggle for abrogating the U.S.-Japan "security pact," dismantling the military bases of U.S. imperialism, opposing the revival and rearming of Japanese militarism and ensuring the complete independence and democratic development of the country.

The two sides resolutely denounce the Israeli aggressors for their criminal act of continuing to illegally occupy the Arab territory and expanding their aggression against Arab countries with direct backing and at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and fully support the just struggle of the Arab people for defending national independence and dignity, restoring the occupied Arab territory and achieving the Palestinian people's cause of liberation.

Considering that the national liberation movement which is being waged vigorously in the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America today is one of the most powerful revolutionary forces of the present times, both sides express firm solidarity with all the peoples in these regions fighting against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for freedom, liberation and national independence.

The two sides express militant solidarity with the working class and toiling people of the capitalist countries in their revolutionary struggle against exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital and for the right to existence and class emancipation.

The two sides consider that today when the manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for aggression and new war provocation are being intensified day by day, the situation demands the peoples of Korea and China to unite strength and jointly counter them, and this is of great significance in thwarting and smashing the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, safeguarding peace in Asia and the world and dynamically pushing forward with the revolution and construction by the peoples of the two countries.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the visit of Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a new contribution to further strengthening and developing the traditional relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and China based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Pyongyang, April 7, 1970

Comrade Kim Il Sung's Great Idea on Democratic Reforms and Its Splendid Embodiment

A people who have cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism should thoroughly carry out democratic reforms without fail in order to build a new, progressive society.

In his report at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the D.P.R.K., Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people, clarified that it was a lawful demand of social development in our country after liberation that the people's power performing the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship had enforced democratic reforms in order to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution thoroughly.

He taught as follows:

"It was a lawful demand of socio-economic development in our country to enforce democratic reforms. Only by carrying out democratic reforms, would it be possible to liquidate the economic basis of landlord, comprador capitalist and other reactionary classes and open up a wide avenue for social progress, consolidate the social and economic foothold of the people's power and turn the northern half into a powerful revolutionary democratic base." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 9.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, to enforce democratic reforms at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is a lawful demand of the development of history, and an essential task which a people who have thrown off the yoke of imperialism should solve without fail in establishing a progressive socio-political system.

Enforcement of democratic reforms is a fundamental demand for carrying out the democratic revolution for national liberation to the last and thoroughly. Emancipation from the yoke of colonialism and attainment of political independence are no more than an initial step towards the ultimate victory of the democratic revolution for national liberation. Imperialists do not give up their attempts to keep the countries that have won political independence in a noose of colonial rule, but resort to every villainous means to restore their colonial rule.

In order to smash such manoeuvrings of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces their economic foothold must be liquidated. Without rooting out such economic foothold, the social foundation of colonial rule, it is impossible to consolidate and develop regained independence. Therefore, a people who have liberated themselves from the colonial rule of imperialism should never fail to thoroughly carry out democratic reforms in order to establish a new socio-political system and consolidate it.

In his early years of the revolutionary activities the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed the subjective and objective conditions of the Korean revolution and clarified the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

On this basis, he personally enforced the land reform and other democratic reforms — the reforms which should be carried out in the period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution—in the revolutionary bases personally set up by him during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and synthesized the experience gained and feats made in these reforms in the 10-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

Right after the liberation, in our country the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution were carried out most thoroughly with the great idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the democratic reforms clarified in the 10-point Programme of the A.R.F. as the guide line.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gave a scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation in our country after liberation from the stand of *Juche*, and on the basis of the experience gained in the democratic reforms which were carried out in the revolutionary bases during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, set forth the most correct line on thoroughly carrying out democratic reforms in the northern half of our Republic.

Elucidating that the solution of the land pro-

blem poses as the foremost fundamental task in the stage of democratic revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The question of land is a burning question to be solved before anything else in the stage of democratic revolution. The solution of the land question is indispensable for wiping out the economic foothold of the reactionary forces rooted in the rural areas, for emancipating the peasants from the shackles of feudalistic exploitation to raise their political zeal to a great degree and fortifying the social and political foundations for the democratization of all political, economic and cultural life in the country. And only by carrying out land reform is it possible to free the agricultural productive forces from the feudal fetters, develop them quickly and promote forcefully the rehabilitation and development of the national industry and the whole of the national economy. The solution of the land question acquired a particularly important meaning in our country which was a backward colonial agrarian country, the overwhelming majority of its population being the peasants." (Ibid., pp. 9-10.)

The feudal relations of land ownership maintained by the imperialists and landlords hinder the development of agriculture and hold up social progress. Particularly, without solving the land question preferentially it is impossible for the countries emancipated from colonial yoke, to free the peasants forming the absolute majority of the population from the feudal fetters and push ahead the revolution continuously. Only by carrying out land revolution and liquidating the feudal relations of land ownership, is it possible to abolish the economic foothold of the reactionary classes, free the peasants from the feudal enslavement and realize their centuries-old aspiration for land.

This makes it possible to enhance the political enthusiasm of the peasants in the building of a new society, open up a broad avenue for the democratization of society and further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance on a new socio-economic basis.

The land reform provides the condition for impelling forcefully the development of the national economy as a whole. Only by solving the land question, is it possible to make agriculture, the object of plunder by the imperialists in the past, an organic component of the national economy and develop the productive forces of agriculture, thereby eliminating the backwardness of an agrarian country. Therefore, the correct solution of the land question is an indispensable condition for building an independent sovereign country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution, illumined the Marxist-Leninist way for the most thorough-going solution of the land question and showed a practical example.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Taking into full consideration the balance of forces between the classes and the relations of land ownership in the rural areas of our country and the centuries-old aspirations of our peasantry for land, our people's power defined those whose land had to be confiscated and carried out the land reform thorough-goingly by the method of confiscating the landlords' land without compensation and distributing it free to the landless or land-poor peasants." (Ibid., p.10.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, pressed for time as he was right after liberation, personally went out to various rural areas and had heart-to-heart talks with peasants to acquaint himself concretely with the actual conditions in the rural areas and the demand of the peasants. Taking full account of the balance of forces between the classes, the relations of land ownership in the countryside and even the question of the socialist transformation of the rural economy to be carried out later, he defined as the object of confiscation the land owned by the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation, the land of the landlords who owned more than five *chongbo* and the land continuously rented out.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, not only defined correctly the object of confiscation but also put forward the principle of confiscation without compensation and free distribution among the landless and land-poor peasants, thereby clearly indicated the most revolutionary way to the solution of the land and peasant questions.

The principle of the land reform, i.e., the confiscation of the landlords' land without compensation and its free distribution to the toiling peasants, represents the only way to the firm adherence to the class stand of the working class and the most thorough protection of the interests of peasants in the solution of the land question. If any compensation were premised in confiscating the land, it would make it impossible to thoroughly liquidate the landlord class and the feudal relations of exploitation in the countryside and would foster the petty-proprietor inclinations of the peasantry, exercising an enormous negative effect on the development of the revolution.

The principle of the land reform set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung also strictly banned the selling and buying, mortgage and tenancy of land after the land reform to prevent the land from being reconverted into a means of exploitation and thus made the peasants veritable masters of the land.

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the most correct class policy in solving the land question and saw to it that the leading role of the working class was heightened and the worker-peasant alliance strengthened so that the land revolution could be carried out on the firm class positions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"It was our Party's tactics at the time of the land reform to wage a class struggle against the landlords, relying on the strength of the masses of peasants with poor peasants and hired peasants as the centre. Then we endeavoured to win over middle peasants so as to make them sympathize with our Party's policy of confiscating the landlords' land. As for rich farmers, we isolated them telling them: 'We will not touch you. So, don't make rows, but remain calm!' "

In accordance with the class policy mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party firmly relied on the hired and poor peasants who had the deepest stake in eliminating the feudal system of land ownership, allied with the middle peasants and alienated the rich farmers from the side of landlords. Relying thus on the firm class positions, it liquidated the landlord class root and all and carried out the land reform smoothly and thoroughly in the short period of twenty-odd days.

Pointing out that the nationalization of major industries, along with the land reform, held an important place in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth concrete ways and means for its realization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Another important question in fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is to nationalize key industries, transport, communications, banking, commerce and foreign trade formerly owned by colonial rulers and comprador capitalists so that they can be used in the interests of the people." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 10.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, as long as the arteries of economy are in the hands of the foreign imperialists and comprador capitalists it is impossible to get rid of their exploitation and plunder and bring about the independence and prosperity of a country. Only by expropriating the means of production of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries, a tool of their colonial pillage, and placing them under the control of the state is it possible to abolish the economic foundations for colonial enslavement and put an end to their harsh exploitation and oppression of the working class.

The nationalization of major industries gives rise to the socialist form of economy and provides a foundation for genuine economic independence through the decisive weakening of the capitalist economy based on private ownership and the introduction of the planned economy. It also leads to the establishment of the socialist relations of production, which provides conditions for putting the means of production to use for the independent development of the national economy and the promotion of the well-being of the entire people and opens up a wide avenue for the development of the productive forces.

In accordance with the line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party, firmly adhering to the revolutionary position of the working class, confiscated the means of production monopolized by the Japanese imperialists, comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation at a stretch and brought them under the state ownership. It was a wise policy fully reflecting the objective demand of the development of the revolution in our country.

The rule of the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists over the economy of Korea before liberation impeded the social development of our country. Therefore, to eliminate that rule became an important task of the democratic revolution. National capital repressed by foreign monopoly capital and comprador capital was destined to bankruptcy and ruin, so it assumed an anti-imperialist character. To draw national capital in the building of a new society and the rehabilitation and development of national economy, in the light of such a character, is of definite significance in restoring the ravaged economy and improving the devastated livelihood of the people.

As a result of the nationalization of industries in our country, the source of all social miseries was eliminated in the main in the industrial domain, the socialist relations of production came into being, the condition was provided for the planned development of the national economy and the working class became the master of the means of production.

Along with the economic reforms, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the Labour Law and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes were enforced as part of democratic reforms guaranteeing freedom and rights to the working people in all aspects.

With the enforcement of the Labour Law, factory and office workers became able to enjoy the benefit of eight-hour workday, labour protection, social insurance, paid holiday, health protection, etc.

These measures swept away the filth of old society and opened up a broad road for the democratic emancipation of the factory and office workers to make them take an active part in the political, economic and cultural life, heightened the leading role of the working class.

The enforcement of the Law on the Equality of the Sexes emancipated women who make up a half of the population in our country from feudal oppression and humiliation, provided the conditions for them to participate actively in all fields of social life with equal rights with men and brought about a radical change in the solution of women's question and in the development of women's movement.

A series of other revolutionary measures were

also taken for the democratization and swift development of education, culture, public health and judicial administration.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the training of national cadres was one of the most important questions in building a new society and set forth the most sagacious policy of training national cadres with our own strength.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"For the regeneration of our nation and the building of our country into an independent democratic state, we should have our own men of culture and arts, scientists and technicians. In other words, we need national cadres fully capable of building and developing our country in every field of politics, economy and culture."

In pursuance of the policy set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party democratized education and extensively set up schools of all levels in various parts of the country even under the difficult conditions right after liberation in order to rear new intellectuals of working people origin, while boldly trusting, educating and remoulding old intellectuals and actively drawing them into the building of a new society. Thus, the question of national cadres was splendidly solved in a short span of time.

All these ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on democratic reforms served as a programmatic pointer which led to victory the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution carried out in the northern half of our Republic after liberation.

Our people successfully accomplished the difficult and complex tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in a matter of one or two years after liberation. It was an outcome of the brilliant embodiment of the idea of *Juche*, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and a fruit of his outstanding leadership.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the complex situation created after liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that the enforcement of democratic reforms was an urgent demand of the development of revolution, and led our Party and people to its victorious accomplishment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung thoroughly embodied the revolutionary mass line of our Party in the enforcement of democratic reforms. He aroused the political enthusiasm of the working class and other toiling masses of broad strata to the successful carrying out of the historical democratic reforms.

For the victory in the democratic reforms, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited factories and countryside and led the struggle of the broad masses for their enforcement, rectifying deviations and generalizing good experiences, so that the complex democratic reforms were effected in a short span of time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that only when the leadership of the working class was firmly ensured in carrying out democratic reforms attended with an acute class struggle, was it possible to accomplish them victoriously.

Only when the working class, whose historical mission is it to finally liquidate exploitation and oppression, take the leadership in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is it possible to carry out democratic reforms thoroughly and accomplish its historical cause by propelling that revolution.

Our Party firmly ensured the working class leadership and carried through its class principle in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and, on this basis, smashed the manoeuvres of all class enemies and creditably ensured the interests of the working people and thoroughly carried out the democratic reforms to lead the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that only when the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the masses of all walks of life were strengthened on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class was it possible to successfully carry out democratic reforms.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party paid deep attention to strengthening the united front embracing broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces; it closely co-operated with the democratic parties and public organizations and acted in concert with them in enforcing democratic reforms, thereby thoroughly isolating the antagonists and successfully carrying out democratic reforms on a broad mass foundation.

As a result of the successful enforcement of democratic reforms, the socio-economic positions of the broad masses improved radically in our country. They put faith in the Party of the working class, regarding it as their genuine protector, and displayed a high degree of political enthusiasm in the construction of a new society. This further strengthened the worker-peasant alliance on a new socio-economic basis, turning it into a reliable political force that could move up the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution.

Thanks to the democratic reforms the socialist form of economy came to hold a leading position in the national economy, making it possible to check the capitalistic development of rich peasant economy and private trade and industry and enabling the state to control and adjust the capitalist and small commodity economies, thus providing a firm guarantee for leading the national economy along the road to socialism.

By giving beginning to the organic interrela-

(Continued on page 20)

The Leader's Far-reaching Plan for Fruit Mountains and His Fatherly Love

Our country has been turned into a large fruit-garden.

In our country there are big state-run fruit farms and co-operative farms' orchards and the acreage under fruit trees has increased 6 times larger than right after liberation, and every year sees a good harvest of fruits.

This proud creature of our times is a valuable property of the country and people and an important asset for the happiness of the generations to come.

In it are reflected the far-reaching plan and warm love of the fatherly Leader, who takes care of every aspect of the life of our people and is concerned about the happiness of all generations.

During the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung did not forget our ill-clad and starving people even for a moment and elaborated his plan for the fatherland restoration and the bright future of the liberated fatherland.

Although the anti-Japanese armed struggle was fought under very arduous conditions he always thought of people first and grieved for their misery, and forecast and planned the future for free and happy life of the people and the glorious and bright future of the fatherland.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

...How nice and happy it will be if we build a society free from oppression and exploitation on the land of our country with its beautiful mountains and limpid streams and tap its abundant resources on our own and all of our people come to enjoy a free and plentiful life! Herein lies the ultimate goal that we are now fighting for at the cost of our blood....

...This is not a fancy. The ideal of us Communists is scientific-motivated, and so there is not a shadow of doubt that it will surely be carried into reality....

Comrade Kim Il Sung's plan has been successfully materialized today in the era of the Workers' Party and its vitality increases as days go by.

Pomiculture in our country was insignificant in the pre-liberation days.

Immediately after the liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung, while distributing land to the toiling peasants free of charge, provided them with all conditions to develop stockbreeding, sericulture and pomiculture by allowing them to exploiting mountains and plains.

Right after the enforcement of the land reform he visited a village in Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province, to share the joy of a new life with the peasants. He advised them to do farming well with the distributed lands and also plant many fruit trees on little-wooded mountains and hills. Then he went to a village in Shijung County, Jagang Province, and taught to plant on mountains and around the houses various kinds of fruit trees suited to the climate of the locality so that the village might become a wealthy and beautiful one where flowers of all kinds of fruit trees blossom in spring and abundant fruits ripen in autumn.

Meanwhile, right after the liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the state-run fruit farms were founded to play a pioneer role in the development of pomiculture in our country and personally chose the places for them.

The orchards which came into the possession of the people after liberation were not large in area and that in worse condition because of the harsh plunder by the Japanese imperialists. Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that they should be restored from the appalling condition and cultivated well and gave a systematic guidance. As a result, the nationalized orchards were freed from the aftereffects of exploitation and plunder by Japanese imperialism to supply the people with a great deal of fruit every year.

Even during the wartime when the whole country was engaged in decisive battle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, undergoing trials, Comrade Kim Il Sung chose in person the places for the orchards to be newly laid

and paid great concern for the creation and expansion of many state-run fruit farms, while inspiring the people with courage and confidence looking forward to sure victory in the war. And with the large-scale development of pomiculture in view, he organized the work for rearing pomiculturists and took positive measures to develop the fruit-growing science. As a result, in the flames of the war the state-run fruit farms expanded their acreage more than 3 times as compared with the prewar days and the level of technical management rose remarkably. The reliable foundation of the large-scale state-run fruit farms we see now was firmly established in those days.

Inspite of wartime, he dispatched scientists, technicians and students to the on-the-spot investigation of all the mountains and west coastal areas for the anticipated nature-remaking work, and set up No. 5 Farm and many other state-run farms.

In 1951 the Cabinet of the Republic adopted a decision on the setting up of large-scale state-run fruit farms in accordance with the far-reaching plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The situation in the year was very complex on the front and also in the rear. The enemy U.S. imperialists launched "summer and autumn offensives" on a large scale, and fierce defensive battles continued on Height 1211. The enemy also frantically bombed and bombarded from warships on the peaceful inhabitants in the rear.

Notwithstanding the situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung always inspired the people with the faith in victory, educated them in the revolutionary optimism and directed the work at the front and in the rear. And it was then many state-run fruit farms were laid out in various places of the country on his own initiative and under his guidance.

The state-run fruit farm where Comrade Li Bok Hyong works is one of these farms. Today the fruit farm has grown into a large farm by over 40 kilometres in dimensions, with numbers of tractors and various kinds of modern farm machines, storage and processing facilities.

This fruit farm which made its start in the flames of war has developed into a reliable base of fruit production reaping and processing a large quantity of fruits.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a far-reaching plan to make this farm a supplier of fresh fruits for our compatriots in South Korea at all seasons after national unification and a splendid recreation ground for them.

So the workers of this fruit farm are exerting all their efforts to better run their farm associated with his lofty intention and deep concern.

The fruit growing in our country has developed by leaps and bounds in the post-war years, especially after 1957.

In March 1957, Comrade Kim Il Sung looked around Bukchong County. He clarified, before the workers of the Party, government and economic organs and social organizations of South Hamgyong Province, the significance of pomiculture in the economic development of our country and the improvement of the people's livelihood and its prospect of development and the ways and means for it. Then he roused the whole people to a drive to lay orchards.

All places of our country have been changed into gardens grown with all kinds of fruit trees thanks to the far-reaching plan and warm solicitudes of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Photo: A view of a co-op farm village covered with fruit trees in Pyongwon township, Pyongwon County

The task confronting the rural economy in the fulfilment of the huge tasks of the Seven-Year Plan was to more satisfactorily meet the growing demand of the people for meat and fruit as well as grain.

Having made a concrete analysis of various conditions—the consolidation and development of the socialist system established in the countryside and of material and technical foundations, the possibility of giving powerful support to agriculture, and mature condition for faster and diversified development of agriculture—Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the line of further developing pomiculture along with grain production and using the wealth of mountains more comprehensively and rationally.

In this the Bukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee held in April 1961 and the Changsong Joint Meeting of the Local Party and Economic Workers held in August the next year were of great historical significance.

Before convocating these meetings, Comrade Kim Il Sung visited here and there crossing and recrossing rugged mountains and high and steep peaks, to acquaint himself with rich experiences in orchard building, and seeking measures for generalizing them throughout the country.

In the meantime, he organized model lessons, on-the-spot inspections, etc., and taught the participants to follow the living examples of the Bukchong and Changsong. Not only that, he conversed and consulted with workers concerned at orchards, pastures or in heated-floor room.

The Bukchong Enlarged Meeting marked a great turning point in the development of fruit growing in our country.

Under the warm solicitude of the paternal Leader orchards in our country gather a rich harvest every year

At the meeting the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"To increase the orchards on a big scale is a great nature-remaking work and a great revolutionary task for improving the people's life. This work is not only a work for the happiness of our generation but a glorious work for the happiness of our posterity." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 31.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung unfolded before the whole Party and the entire people a fine blue-print for the great nature-remaking work to turn all the uncultivated mountains and hills throughout the country into orchards where all kinds of fruits ripen and gave a teaching of programmatic significance in the development of pomiculture in our country.

He instructed that, besides apple growing, early and late fruits and various other kinds of fruits should be grown in proper arrangement with due consideration given to the climate and soil and that terraced orchards be laid by making use of hillside and mountainside. Further, he taught that already laid orchards should be run well and, at the same time, the acreage under fruit trees be expanded extensively in a drive of the entire masses and that the education of the working people in communist ideology and socialist patriotism intensified for the successful carrying out of the nature-remaking projects.

Then he elucidated in minute detail the practical questions concerning the creation of orchards—the solution of the manpower, proper location of orchards, the precedence of the cultivation of young trees for

orchards to be planted, construction of roads for laying orchards, arrangement of an excellent orchard to give model lessons to others. He took concrete measures.

Engraving deep in their minds the instruction of the fatherly Leader the working people of our country unfolded the work of creating orchards on a nationwide drive. As a result, the area under fruit trees increased by 51,000 *chongbo* in the five years following the Bukchong Enlarged Meeting, and the fruiting area, too, increased remarkably.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was consistently concerned about the rapid development of the country's pomiculture even after the Bukchong Enlarged Meeting.

In each period he personally indicated in detail correct directions and methods for the development of fruit farming. He also saw that the state took measures successively to equip fruit farms on up-to-date lines, steadily consolidate their material and technical foundations and establish up-to-date bases for storing and processing fruit. Moreover he created the state guidance system and a most rational method of fruit-farm management, which are the embodiment of the great Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method in the domain of fruit farming.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed in detail to cultivate fruit trees by the method to fit in with our realities, rejecting dogmatism in technical management of fruit farms, manure and cultivate orchards in a scientific and technical way, and told the farmers the future prospect of their fruit farm and expressed his concern for their health.

Now everywhere in our country on hillsides, beaches and riverbanks, to say nothing of the plains, there are fine orchards yielding a bumper crop of fruits every year.

Along the bright road indicated by the Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" the fruit growing in our country has developed onto a higher stage today.

All this achievement made in the development of our fruit farming testify to the correctness of the great revolutionary thoughts of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the idea of *Juche*, and of the agricultural policy of our Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has given deep attention to development of fruit-growing science and shown great concern over the training of technicians and specialists in this field.

Indeed, all the orchards created in this land and every fruit tree planted in them are connected with the Leader's far-reaching plan for creating many a orchard to turn the whole country into a paradise on earth good to live in and with his unrestricted love for the country and people.

That is why the people in all parts of the country praise in songs the great favour extended to them by the fatherly Leader:

> Beautiful is my native place,
> Flowering is our village.
> Fruits are ripe red on hills
> Basked with the rays of our Leader.
> Good is my motherland,
> A paradise on earth.

(Continued from page 16)

tions between industry and agriculture and their proportionate development through the enforcement of democratic reforms, Comrade Kim Il Sung provided a material foundation for the successful undertaking of the socialist transformation in the towns and the countryside. Thus, the northern half of our Republic has been turned into a mighty revolutionary democratic base, a reliable guarantee for the unification of the country.

The brilliant successes in the democratic reforms carried out in the northern half of our Republic are forcefully encouraging the South Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, landlords and comprador capitalists and for the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The great idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and great Leader of revolution, on democratic reforms and its brilliant embodiment in our country have greatly inspired the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed people against imperialism and domestic reactionary forces and brightly illumined the road ahead of the peoples of the countries which were liberated from colonial enslavement and embarked upon building a new society.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

In the Course of the Expedition to Northern Manchuria

OH JIN WU

In the long years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung always looked after us rank and file with utmost care, and paid the greatest attention to bringing up and training us into staunch revolutionary fighters.

No words, spoken or written, can give a true picture of how we young guerillas grew up under his warm care in those difficult and trying days and become what we are today.

Here I should like to confine myself to telling a few unforgettable, impressive happenings from among the many which I experienced personally while I was fighting the enemy as a fighter of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In June 1935 when I was with the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, I joined the historic Expedition to Northern Manchuria organized under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To me, a young guerilla, the expedition was a grim trial attended with severe tests all the way.

Following the Laoheishan Battle, our guerilla unit operated in the Luotzukou area, then we crossed the Laoyehling ridge and advanced to the areas of Ningan and Emu counties where we delivered crushing blows to the enemy in many battles. Meanwhile we inspired a revolutionary spirit in the broad sections of the population.

The inhabitants of the region had so far been under less influence of the revolution than the people in Eastern Manchuria. We took up the work of exposing the aggressive policy of the Japanese imperialists before the people and actively explaining and propagandizing among them the justness of the guerilla struggle and the prospects of the revolution, thereby infusing a firmer faith in victory in them.

Enjoying warm support from the people everywhere, our unit was on the march from Emu county towards Chiaoho county in the winter of 1935. It really was tough going; we forced our way through the waist-deep snow in the thick forests in the teeth of a howling snowstorm.

At that time Comrade Kim Il Sung showed a deep and warm concern for the guerillas, which I shall never forget to the end of my life.

Whenever the unit came to bivouac in the forests, he made sure that the guerillas fell asleep, and then after looking round and ascertaining all were asleep, would lie down to have a short rest. In the morning he was always the first to get up. More than once, I saw Comrade Commander take wet boots off the feet of sleeping men and dry them at the camp-fire in the dead of night when the men were fast asleep. The sight always touched me deeply.

Once we were preparing ourselves for the march after a rest at a village.

Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered the guerillas to put on the "torogi" (a kind of Chinese winter leather shoes) which they had been carrying with them.

I put on my "torogi," and it was the first time I had worn them. It was very awkward to walk in them. They would not stay on but slip off every now and then.

Seeing this, Comrade Kim Il Sung approached and said: "Take off the shoes, please."

Silently, I pulled off one shoe of the "torogi" and held out it to him. He took it and closely examined. Then he took out the straw, softened it and respread it evenly.

My face burned with shame at the thought that I was giving him trouble in such a trifling thing as shoes. I insisted that I could manage myself.

"You headstrong man..." said Comrade Kim Il Sung in a kind voice. "That won't do. That's not the way to wear the 'torogi'. You have to spread the straw to fit your feet perfectly like this, then it will warm your feet and the shoes will not slip off. Now, come on with the other shoe of the 'torogi', I'll fix it for you."

As there was no help I took it off and handed it to him.

He pounded the straw until it was fluffy, and spread it in the "torogi." He arranged the straw so that the shoes did not pinch.

Wearing the "torogi" fixed personally by him, I felt as if I had winged feet. I thought I could walk endlessly without a rest.

"How do you feel?" he asked me smilingly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung inspiring the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men who are on the Expedition to Northern Manchuria

"I feel perfectly comfortable," I replied.

With a satisfied look Comrade Kim Il Sung patted me gently on the back. He also carefully inspected the footwear of other guerillas one after another.

His warm hand and solicitude reached every nook and corner of the life of the guerillas.

Comrade Commander derived pleasure from his sincere love for the men and from looking after each of them with paternal affection; when the situation was tough he thought of the guerillas before himself and shared thick and thin with them!

Nothing could possibly make us feel a greater honour and joy than to be his men!

Rallied firmly as one around Comrade Commander, we marched on forging our way through the rough and rugged paths.

Our march was attended with much more difficulty after we crossed the border of Chiaoho county.

Alarmed at the Expedition to Northern Manchuria of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the enemy came in hot pursuit of our guerilla unit. We went on a forced march, hitting the enemy and then continuing the forced march again.

The march continued day and night. It happened one day.

After marching through the night, we reached a valley at dawn and found the place scattered with charcoal.

How nice it would be to make a fire with the charcoal when we were bivouacking, was our thought. Thinking thus, we hurried about gathering pieces of charcoal. I, too, gathered some and carried a pack with me.

The column stopped at the top of the pass for a short rest. Exhausted from the continuous round-the-clock march, the guerillas sat down on the snow and some of them soon fell asleep and began snoring.

When I sat down I felt as if I were sinking into the ground, I was overcome by drowsiness.

To dispel the unbearable drowsiness, I kept rubbing my eyes with my hand. But it failed to help, and at last I dropped off to sleep.

I was having a deep sleep, so that when an order to resume the march was given it came as vaguely as in a dream. It was not before I heard the bustling sounds of other men moving and rising that I opened my eyes. I jumped to my feet, taking the charcoal pack in my arms.

But as I walked I still was not fully awake.

In this state of half sleep I continued to walk for some distance, when I sensed something was missing—my shoulder was too light, though I was holding the bundle of charcoal in my arms. It was the gun, my rifle, that was missing!

I went weak inside. I turned back and beside myself, ran along the path in feverish haste towards the place where we had just stopped for a rest.

Seized with impatience, I had no sense of distance at all. The place where we had rested was not so far away, but it seemed to me more than 4-5 kilometres. I ran up the steep mountain, panting.

I was about to get to the top, when I saw Comrade Commander climbing down the mountain. He had looked round the whole place where we had rested and was the last to leave the place.

Seeing me, he asked me in his usual soft voice:

"Where are you going, Comrade Jin Wu?"

I was quite at a loss what to say.

"My r-r... rifle..."

I stammered out. Words stuck in my throat. Unable to say any more, I was about to continue my way up the mountain.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took me by the sleeve then and held me back. "Don't lose your head," he said with a smile.

It was not until then that I saw my rifle slung over his shoulder. I felt hot in the face as if burnt by fire.

I stood stockstill in my tracks, not knowing what to say or how to behave myself. My heart ached with pangs of remorse.

(Was it not a weapon of the revolution obtained at the cost of the life of our comrades-in-arms? How I can go even a while without that weapon!)

With a guilty conscience, I reproached myself for my carelessness.

Comrade Kim Il Sung hurried me up, leading the way, the gun on his shoulder.

I asked him to return my gun, but he told me that he would carry it. Unable to say any more, I followed at his heels silently.

Then, memories flashed through my mind of my first meeting with him at Shaopeikou of Yaoyingkou, the march through the forests of Laoyehling after the battles of Laoheishan and Taipingkou, and of the merciless blows we dealt to the enemy everywhere in northern Manchuria. Also, I recalled how he had fixed the "torogi" for me.

And what a profound solicitude he showed for us rank and file in those days of arduous fighting!

I felt heavy at heart.

Before long the sun with its dazzling rays rose over the mountain ridge in the east. Feeling awkward with the mixed sensations of shame, anguish and self-reproach, I took my position in the marching ranks, quite downhearted.

And, goodness knows why, my comrades burst out laughing the moment their eyes fell upon me. They held their sides with laughter, unable to suppress it. Then, Comrade Kim Il Sung who was standing beside, looked at me and also smiled.

Not knowing the reason for all this, I was all the more disconcerted as I had already been ashamed of myself. Their laughing made me blush up to the temples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took a mirror out of his pocket and handed it to me, saying: "Look in it. Just see what your face is like...."

I put down on the ground the bundle of charcoal which I had been holding in my arms till then, took the mirror and looked at myself. I was astounded to see my face.

My face reflected in the mirror was black all over, smeared with soot. My eyeballs gleamed white against this black visage. I had rubbed my face with my sooted hands. I was so ashamed that I looked away quickly from the mirror.

The march continued. The snowstorm raged in all its fury. But I did not feel the biting cold at all, only one thought gnawed at my heart.

Even as I walked my mind was taken up entirely by the thought of the gun. I impatiently waited for Comrade Commander to hand over the gun to me.

But Comrade Kim Il Sung strode along without saying a word, still with my gun on his shoulder.

By all appearance, I thought to myself, he was going to give me a good scolding! I felt anxious inwardly.

When I think of it, I felt great remorse for my carelessness.

Many hours passed, but still Comrade Kim Il Sung said nothing about the gun. When our unit reached its destination, I slumped down heavily on the snow.

Shortly an orderly came and told me that Comrade Kim Il Sung wanted me to come to him.

My heart began to pound. I could not calm myself. "What will he say?" was my first thought. He would probably forbid me to have the gun for the present or maybe punish me severely....

Feeling uneasy, I stood before him at attention.

He gazed at me for a while, and then took the gun which was standing beside him. As he gave it to me, he said in a quiet voice:

"You seemed very tired, so I just carried the gun for you. I believe you will not repeat the same blunder. Now, take the gun."

I felt a lump in my throat. Tears welled to my eyes. Only now did I understand why he had carried my gun all the way. My heart was too full for utterance.

I would rather wish he had taken me to task hotly. Quite at a loss what to say, I was in a fidget, standing clumsily before him. At last I managed with difficulty to mumble:

"Comrade Commander...." But I was choked and could not say any more.

Seeming to read my mind clearly, he said in a kind voice as if to soothe me:

"Your feelings are fully understandable.... The point is that you sincerely repent of your fault and correct it. Now, go."

He did not say any more.

The words uttered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at that time were far more powerful in making me realize my fault than any kind of punishment of severe measures which could have been taken against me.

Gripping the gun tightly, I resolved in the depths of my heart that I would be more courageous than ever in battles against the enemy, braving fire and water to carry out his orders.

The march resumed. I walked forward in the file with rising spirits feeling the warm hand of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After that happening, as a faithful fighter of Comrade Kim Il Sung I marched ahead, enduring and overcoming all the difficulties lying in our path, with firmer determination to carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned to me with greater devotion.

The Brilliant Tradition of Our Popular Education Established in the Days of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, has always attached great significance to the education of the coming generation in the whole course of his 40-odd-year-long revolutionary activities and despite many claims on his time leading the Korean revolution, has shown deep concern and fatherly solicitude for it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Only by educating the coming generation properly can we bring them up into true successors to our revolutionary cause, defend our revolutionary gains achieved through the arduous struggle and carry through the revolution to the end."

Comrade Kim Il Sung always combined the education of our posterity with the future of the revolution. He did his utmost to rear the sons and daughters of workers and peasants who were subjected to exploitation and oppression into fine revolutionary fighters and true Communists, the successors to the revolutionary cause, in the days of arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. In the course of this, he established the brilliant tradition of popular education.

* * *

From the early days of his revolutionary activities the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded the education of posterity as an important part of the revolutionary work, as a fundamental question deciding the fate of revolution, and solved it in an original way.

Already in those days Comrade Kim Il Sung looked clearly far into the future of the Korean revolution and showed deep concern for the education of the rising generations on whose shoulders rested the future of the fatherland.

While organizing and unfolding revolutionary activities in Huatien, Fusung and Kirin, he formed various revolutionary organizations such as the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union, the Association of Korean Juvenile in Kirin, the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and the Young Communist League of Korea, embraced progressive youth, students and children in them, and reared them into fine revolutionaries.

Particularly, after coming out of the Kirin prison, Comrade Kim Il Sung moved the centre of his revolutionary activities to rural areas, and then personally set up the Chinmyong and Samkwang schools to give free education to the sons and daughters of poverty-stricken workers and peasants with the textbooks he himself wrote.

In the meanwhile, he taught the Korean language and history as well as arithmetic to the working youth and middle-aged and women in the evening classes specially arranged for them and gave them revolutionary ideological education corresponding to their levels, teaching them that imperialism was destined to ruin and our fatherland would be surely restored. When he was engaged in the revolutionary activities later in Wuchiatzu he, first of all, saw to it that the Samsong School was managed and operated directly by the Communists and that the students in upper classes were taught, along with general subjects, such political subjects as "the theory on social evolution" and "Problems of Leninism" as well as the military knowledge needed for the revolutionary activities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung thus set up schools in various parts in the early days of his revolutionary activities while forming revolutionary organizations to personally rear children and youths into the nuclear backbones of revolution.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung set up schools in the revolutionary bases, abolished the old educational system, and established a new popular educational system under which all could receive free education, on the basis of rich experiences and successes he had gained in the educational work in the early days of his revolutionary activities.

As a result, schools came into being in each village in the revolutionary bases established along the River Tuman-gang, enabling the children of revolutionary martyrs and sons and daughters of workers and peasants to study to their hearts' content and there was prepared everything necessary for the education of the coming generations even under those difficult conditions.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed meticulous care for the education and training of the generation to come: he set up schools at the safest places in the perfect guerilla bases, personally wrote textbooks for them even at a hard time when fighting the ceaseless "punitive operations" conducted by the enemy and chose best members from among the guerillas and Young Communist League members for teachers and raised their levels through short courses.

While he himself was thinly dressed in a small log-cabin even in the depth of winter, he provided the children with the biggest, sunny houses, saw to it that they were given thick wadded clothes, quilts and furry caps and showed deep solicitude for them so that they could have their fill and study in the warm rooms at all times.

The great educational ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the rich experiences and priceless exploits which he gained in the education of the rising generation in the early days of his revolutionary activities and during the anti-Japanese armed struggle constitute the brilliant tradition of the revolutionary education which our Party and people carry forward today.

* * *

During the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist theory on education to the reality of Korea for the first time in her history of education, and developed it, thereby establishing the brilliant tradition of the *Juche*-motivated education of the generations to come.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has steadfastly adhered to the stand of *Juche* in the education of the rising generation.

He taught as follows:

"The educational and training work should be conducted in conformity to the reality of our country in close combination with our revolutionary tasks so that it may render practical help to the carrying out of the Korean revolution." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 627.)

The teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung proceeds from the fundamental requirement of the idea of *Juche* to solve all the problems arising in revolution and construction independently in accordance with the reality of one's country, mainly relying upon one's own strength.

The education of the younger generations in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle could serve thoroughly for the victory of the glorious armed struggle as it based itself firmly upon the idea of *Juche*, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He set forth the most correct educational programme on the basis of the *Juche*-motivated educational idea on making education serve thoroughly for the interest of the Korean revolution.

In the great Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, he wrote:

"Slave labour and slave education shall be abolished;...education carried out in our speech and letters, and compulsory free education introduced."

That programme laid out by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the most revolutionary, popular educational programme which creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist theory of education to the specific conditions of our country.

It became the bright torchlight which brought the hope and joy of learning to our people who had undergone all sorts of national maltreatment and groaned under the exploitation and suppression by the Japanese imperialist aggressors. It contains all the problems of popular education that the Party of the working class and the people's power have to solve at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the People's Revolutionary Government in the revolutionary base established along the River Tuman-gang and embodied the *Juche*-motivated educational idea in the platform of the government.

He set up the Children's Corps schools where the children of revolutionary martyrs and the sons and daughters of workers and peasants in the bases could study as well as adult schools (night course) and established a new popular educational system after thoroughly abolishing the old educational system.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the educational workers regarded it as their first and foremost task to arm their pupils thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and educate them in the spirit of boundless loyalty to the Leader.

And they always inspired in their pupils the hatred towards Japanese imperialism and class enemies, ardent love for the fatherland and people, firm faith in the victory of revolution and revolutionary optimism.

While conducting political and ideological education along with the general education, the Children's Corps schools made their children study the strategic and tactical lines of the Korean revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, thereby rearing them into true revolutionary fighters boundlessly faithful to the Leader and into reliable reserves of the Korean revolution.

The children and youths in the revolutionary bases learned his great revolutionary ideas, the sagacity of his leadership, his outstanding strategy and tactics, his lofty virtues, his strong will and his fidelity to principle through classes and extra-curricular activities which took place under titles: "A story about the childhood of General Kim Il Sung," "On the superb strategy and tactics of General Kim Il Sung," "The solicitude of General Kim Il Sung for children," etc., and took a pledge to remain unswervingly faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The children and youths in the revolutionary bases who were well educated and reared in conformity to the *Juche*-motivated educational idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung under his parental care and solicitude remained boundlessly faithful to him, feeling great pride and honour in their being his revolutionary soldiers.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle badly demanded the intensified class education of the rising generation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...If they, simple and innocent, are educated in class consciousness properly, they can carry out difficult revolutionary tasks as well as the youth and middle-aged do.... It is no doubt that if they are properly organized and given regular revolutionary education they will become fine revolutionaries in the future....

In accordance with the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Children's Corps schools in the revolutionary bases gave lessons by the method of discussion under such titles as "Why is imperialism evil?" and "How do landlords and capitalists exploit us?" Thus they educated their pupils to hate fervently and fight determinedly against Japanese imperialism which trampled upon the beautiful fatherland and forced all tortures and miseries upon our people and against the class enemies such as landlords, comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation who were in league with Japanese imperialism.

And the pupils, though young, fought valorously against the class enemies with burning hatred.

Another important problem in the education of younger generations during the anti-Japanese armed struggle was to intensify the education in socialist patriotism so that the children might love their fatherland and people fervently and strive to build on the soil of the liberated fatherland a fine socialist, communist society for the good of the people.

The schools set up in the revolutionary bases taught the rising generations the long-standing history, brilliant national culture and geography of our country in our own language and letters to enable them to have a better knowledge of their fatherland and fervently aspire after socialism. In this way they made their pupils have national pride and revolutionary confidence and fight determinedly against the vicious Japanese imperialist aggressors who trampled upon their beautiful fatherland.

The pupils came to have a burning desire to build a new society for the good of the people after driving the Japanese imperialist aggressors out of the fatherland and grew up into true revolutionary reserves who, remaining faithful to the people under whatever difficult circumstances, did not hesitate to lay down their lives in defence of people's lives and properties.

The education in revolutionary optimism and collectivism also held an important place in the education of younger generations during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...You are flower buds of our fatherland and its props and stays in the future. When you are cheerful, so are we, and when you grow up well, we get encouraged.

Grow up fast with confidence in victory without disappointment and pessimism in whatever hardships and become fine personnel of the fatherland!...

The children and youths were educated by Comrade Kim Il Sung to lead a cheerful, optimistic life at all times with firm confidence in victory knowing no despair or melancholy, tiding over all difficulties and trials and looking into the bright future in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

He himself wrote revolutionary songs and plays and personally organized art performances and entertainments to educate the rising generation in revolutionary optimism.

Keenly feeling the fatherly love and solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership, the Children's Corps members were faithful to their organizational life, studied hard and led a cheerful, optimistic life looking ahead into the future when the revolution would triumph, and grew up into true revolutionary soldiers of the Leader, who would remain true to the revolutionary constancy without yielding to whatever adversities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung created an original educational tradition for the first time in the history of our country by closely combining political education and general education, with main stress on the former, and linking theory and practice.

It was the most correct educational line enabling children and youths to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary world outlook and thoroughly serve the revolutionary practice.

Comrade Kim Il Sung armed the rising generation, the successors to the revolution, with the living knowledge and theory serviceable for the Korean revolution, thereby enabling them to embody the acquired knowledge in their practical activities.

He saw to it that the general knowledge of children and youths was broadened and their ideological consciousness raised through teaching and education, and at the same time, made them further consolidate their acquired knowledge and theory by closely combining the teaching and education with practice.

The Children's Corps schools in the revolutionary bases gave lessons in accordance with their curriculums in the morning and made their children take part in production activities in the afternoon, helping peasants with farm work, digging out medicinal herbs in mountains, or helping in the manufacture and repair of weapons in the arsenals. It was, of course, the demand of the life at that time, but in that very course children made their acquired knowledge still more perfect and cultivated communist trait of loving labour from the childhood. It also became an important means to rear them into men of new types who were possessed of the revolutionary trait of self-reliance manifested in finding out what they had not and making what they were short of.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also set forth the line of combining general education and military education in the training of younger generations.

It was the correct line of education which accorded with specific reality of that time to render children and youths, the successors to revolution, to acquire necessary military knowledge under the condition of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for overthrowing piratic Japanese imperialism and liberating the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that children and youths acquired necessary military knowledge such as weapon-handling, sentry-duty and signal communication and that they took an active part in enemy-feeling, messaging and anti-spy struggle in accordance with the military line of arming the entire people in the revolutionary base and turning it into a fortress.

Thus, the children and youths could grow up quickly into able guerillas and revolutionaries through military education and practical, military activities.

Thanks to the original, educational theory and line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the schools in the revolutionary base could overthrow the old bourgeois educational "theory," arm the reserves of the Korean revolution firmly with the living knowledge useful for practical revolutionary activities and rear the reserves of the Korean revolution into ardent revolutionaries, true Communists who were armed with both theory and practice.

Comrade Kim Il Sung brought up the reserves of the revolution into revolutionaries in appropriate ways according to each stage and different circumstances of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He conducted the education of the rising generation mainly with schools as its bases in the early days of his revolutionary activities and later in the perfect guerilla bases set up along the River Tuman-gang. After dissolving the perfect guerilla bases he created a more active and revolutionary form of education rearing the rising generation directly in the flames of the revolutionary struggle and embodied it brilliantly.

With regard to rearing the younger generations in the practical revolutionary struggle

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

...They are the children who should weather the revolutionary storms, and are future Korean Communists who should go through the flames, finding no time even to put off their shoes, until our revolution triumphs.

Let us rear them in the revolutionary struggle, the finest school for the revolutionaries, into indomitable revolutionary fighters, into staunch Communists!...

Regarding the revolutionary struggle as the best school for training revolutionaries, he personally organized a juvenile company to bring children up into fine guerillas and revolutionary nuclei.

That was the most correct measure which helped bring the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle to a shining victory by training children and youths in the flames of struggle, not being restrained by educational equipment and conditions under the circumstances of the armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also laid down a line to revolutionize children and youths and rear them into political workers by inducing them to carry on socio-political activities even in Chinese anti-Japanese units, not to mention among the people in the guerilla bases and enemy-controlled areas.

In accordance with the wise line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, Children's Corps members went down among the masses and lucidly explained and propagandized the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, his sagacious leadership, the happy life of the people in the revolutionary bases, the inevitability of the ruin of brigandish Japanese imperialism and the sure victory of our revolution. They roused the masses to the anti-Japanese struggle through the medium of art performances, oratorical contests and what not.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also solved the problem of the form and method of the education of the rising generation in an original way from the stand of *Juche* in conformity with the concrete condition of the given period.

Under his direct guidance and care the Children's Corps schools educated their pupils in an original way corresponding to their age and psychological characteristics. While giving regular lessons, they employed diverse forms and ways of teaching such as the method in which pupils were repeatedly taught until they could understand perfectly what they had learnt, discussions and arguments, and questions and answers as well as various playing-at-soldiers, readers' gatherings, story telling and athletic meetings which were conducted after school hours.

As mentioned above, thanks to the original, educational ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the educational work in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was not divorced from the revolutionary cause in all aspects but was closely combined with the great revolutionary struggle for overthrowing heinous Japanese imperialism and achieving the freedom and independence of the country.

With the thorough embodiment of the *Juche*-motivated educational ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, many children and youths who had been completely denied the opportunity of learning could study to their hearts' content, bringing their talents and ability into full bloom.

Educated and reared under the warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung they grew up into his true revolutionary fighters who, holding high the lofty aims of the Leader, defended him at the sacrifice of their lives at any time and at any place.

The brilliant tradition of the popular education established by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle is a valuable treasure of our Party and people and constitutes the priceless asset and root of our popular education which is splendidly flourishing and developing today.

Following the liberation our Party and people have splendidly inherited and developed the revolutionary tradition of popular education built up by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and founded the most advanced popular educational system under which all can learn to their fill free of charge.

Our Compatriots in Japan Fight Vigorously Upholding the Wise Leadership of Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Cherishing deep in their minds boundless pride and honour of being proud overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Koreans in Japan under the wise leadership and warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are waging a vigorous struggle for the cause of the unification of the fatherland and in defence of their democratic national rights, rallied firmly around the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights. We will continue to fight stubbornly against all the unwarranted acts of infringing upon the national rights of the overseas Korean citizens and persecuting and humiliating them, and will always resolutely support and inspire our overseas compatriots in their just struggle." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 580.)

It is entirely attributable to the parental solicitude and deep care of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the Korean nationals in Japan have become able to live and fight under the protection of the Government of the Republic, with high national pride and honour in the alien land.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had the CHONGRYON, a democratic organization representing the genuine will and interests of the Korean compatriots in Japan, formed to enable all the fellow countrymen in Japan to live and fight under the banner of the Republic as proud overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland, and is always leading them along the road of victory and glory.

He instituted and proclaimed to the whole world the D.P.R.K. Nationality Law to protect our overseas compatriots by law. He has taken every measure to safeguard the national rights of the CHONGRYON and the fellow countrymen in Japan whenever the enemies manoeuvred to infringe upon their rights and interests.

Besides, he loaded our compatriots in Japan with the high honour of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest organ of power of the D.P.R.K.

Comrade Kim Il Sung opened up the road of repatriation to the fatherland for the Koreans in Japan so that they could end their wretched life in the alien land and enjoy freedom and happiness to their hearts' content in the bosom of the Republic.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also shows deep care and solicitude for the education of younger generations of our compatriots in Japan.

For the democratic national education of their children he sent a huge amount of money totalling over 9,117,310,000 *yen* in Japanese currency as educational aid funds and scholarships on 35 occasions from the post-war period when the country was in difficult conditions up to now.

Words fail to express the paternal solicitude and meticulous care shown by the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Korean nationals in Japan.

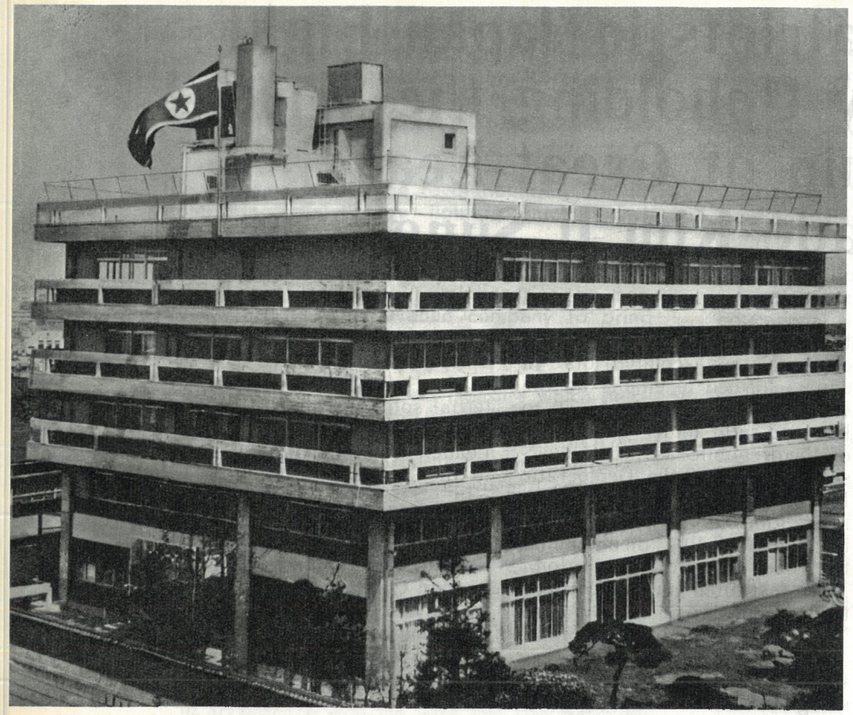
That is why our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, entrusting all their destinies to the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are advancing and fighting valorously along the road indicated by him.

The functionaries of the CHONGRYON and the Koreans in Japan regard it as their first and foremost task to arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and subordinate all their work to it.

The CHONGRYON has already published and disseminated millions of copies of "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works" and other immortal works of the Leader, his biography "General Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation" as well as materials of the revolutionary traditions. It puts out more than 30 kinds of periodicals to introduce and propagate systematically the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the guidance of the CHONGRYON the Koreans in Japan strive hard to equip themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, making a deep study of his works and teachings.

They read over and over again the report of Comrade



A view of the Korea Hall, the Headquarters building of the CHONGRYON

Kim Il Sung made at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. announced by him and his report delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. to make them their flesh and blood, and endeavour to carry through the tasks set in those documents.

Also, they make every effort to study and acquire the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the roots of Korean revolution and our Party, and to embody them in their work and life.

The "Rooms for the Study of Marshal Kim Il Sung" have been set up in the CHONGRYON organizations of all levels, schools, business offices—everywhere the Koreans live and work, so that they may study usually the history of the Leader's revolutionary struggle. In this process, the Koreans in Japan come to have great, revolutionary self-confidence and national pride in having Marshal Kim Il Sung as their great Leader as never before and firmer revolutionary determination to remain loyal to the fatherland and the Leader.

The extensive movement for setting models among the compatriots has become a powerful means for rallying them firmly around the Leader and forcefully stepping up the patriotic work of the CHONGRYON.

Today it has become a mass movement embracing all sections and units of the CHONGRYON from its subbranches to youth, women and teachers' organizations, the press organs and credit co-operatives and involving hundreds of thousands of compatriots from all walks of life; it is gradually developing into movements for creating model branches and model collectives.

Now it is a firm creed of the Korean compatriots in their work and life to equip themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and remain faithful to his teachings.

Marching along the bright road illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Koreans in Japan have made great successes in the struggle for defending their democratic national rights, rallied firm under the banner of the D.P.R.K.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, united firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and under the guidance of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, are now fighting valiantly for their democratic national rights against the unwarranted national persecution and contempt by the Japanese authorities, and continue to wage a staunch struggle for the unification of their fatherland and the prosperity of the nation." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 579.)

The struggle of the Korean compatriots for defending their democratic national rights is a just one for realizing their vital demands and defending their honour as the citizens of the D.P.R.K.

The CHONGRYON functionaries and the Koreans in Japan are fighting in defence of the honourable citizenship of the D.P.R.K., resolutely spurning the manoeuvrings of the Japanese reactionary government for forcing upon them the so-called "South Korean nationality" and the "application for the right to permanent residence" in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

They are stubbornly fighting to defend their fundamental human rights and the right to residence against the manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionary authorities for infringing upon their human rights, and revising "emigration and immigration law" for the worse. They are also fighting valorously to safeguard their right to existence and the right to enterprise and developing their credit co-operatives in a big way thwarting the subversive acts of the Japanese reactionaries.

Big successes were scored in defending the right to national education and promoting the democratic, national education, too.

They have smashed with united strength the plot of the Japanese reactionary government for legalizing the "bill on the system of foreign schools" and obtained the legal sanction to Korea University and many other Korean schools.

A well-regulated system of national education has been established from kindergarten to university and over 40,000 children of the compatriots are receiving national education in 150-odd regular schools.

Educational workers in charge of national education endeavour to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, establish *Juche* thoroughly in teaching and training students rejecting flunkeyism and dogmatism, enhance their level of scientific theories and lay an independent foundation for school management.

The CHONGRYON functionaries and the Koreans in Japan also fight resolutely for the immediate resumption of the repatriation work, scathingly exposing and condemning the manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionary government that has wrecked unilaterally the repatriation work.

The movement for the resumption of repatriation carried on among the Koreans in Japan is enlisting an active support and encouragement of the Japanese people and the progressive people the world over.

It is an honourable national task of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan to fight for the realization of the line of national unification put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan should join its force to the maximum with the revolutionary struggle of our people for hastening the independent unification of the fatherland, the supreme national cause, by strengthening the national unity in Japan and actively supporting and encouraging the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle and anti-fascist, democratization struggle of the South Korean people, while carrying on always all its activities in close combination with the flourishing of the fatherland and the prosperity of the nation."

The functionaries of the CHONGRYON widely explain and propagate among the Koreans in Japan the line of the unification of the fatherland advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung and strive to strengthen national unity in every way to organize and mobilize actively all the patriotic forces in the struggle against the policy of national split pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges.

Today the Korean nationals in Japan scathingly condemn with burning indignation the machinations for war provocation and national split perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their faithful lackeys, and are resolutely supporting and encouraging the revolutionaries and patriotic people of South Korea in their revolutionary struggle for crushing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

Under the guidance of the CHONGRYON, the Koreans in Japan fight a powerful mass struggle in various forms and methods such as mass meeting, street propaganda and signature collection campaign in many parts of Japan, in order to expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their war provocation machinations and fascist suppression, and to relieve the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

As seen above, the struggle of the Korean compatriots in Japan against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the early realization of the independent unification of the fatherland is being

Korean nationals in Japan valiantly fighting for the democratic, national rights against the unjust national persecution and contempt by the reactionary Japanese authorities

carried on vigorously.

And the functionaries of the CHONGRYON and the Koreans in Japan render positive support and encouragement to the people of the whole world in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war and for national liberation and social progress, and endeavour to strengthen international friendship with them.

Thus, their international friendship and solidarity with the broad sections of democratic forces of Japan and the progressive peoples of the world are consolidating and developing day by day and the international position of the CHONGRYON has been enhanced still further.

All these successes scored by the functionaries of the CHONGRYON and the Koreans in Japan are entirely due to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always cares for our compatriots in Japan with the warm fatherly love, and are the fruits of the *Juche* ideas, his great revolutionary ideas.

The dynamic struggle of Koreans in Japan for democratic national rights and the unification of the fatherland is absolutely just and legitimate one for realizing the vital demands and patriotic aspiration of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

The reactionary Japanese government is under unavoidable legal obligation to ensure the national rights of the Korean compatriots in Japan, full-fledged overseas citizens of a sovereign state, but, proceeding from its reactionary design, it is resorting to every possible means to suppress and stamp out the just struggle of our compatriots in Japan.

The reactionary Sato clique are cruelly trampling underfoot the citizenship of the D.P.R.K., the fundamental national right of the Koreans in Japan, infringing upon their human rights, expelling them to South Korea by force, and protecting the violence and murderous acts committed by the Rightwing terrorist elements against them.

The reactionary Sato clique are manoeuvring to stamp out the democratic national education of the Koreans in Japan, and have wrecked their repatriation work and are blocking their free travel to the fatherland.

The reactionary Sato clique perpetrate without hesitation subversive and wrecking activities by mobilizing armed police frequently: they very often raid the CHONGRYON and its affiliated organizations, destroy their buildings, take away documents, wantonly arrest and detain the CHONGRYON functionaries and frame up various kinds of false case.

Such manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionary government are a gross violation of the generally-accepted norms of international law on protecting the right to existence and national rights of the foreign citizens as well as of the humanitarian principles, and are a wanton challenge to the unbiased public opinion of Japan and the world.

The Japanese imperialists' machinations of persecution and suppression against the Koreans in Japan have become even more undisguised since the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty" between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and gone to the extreme recently.

The ferocious manoeuvres of the reactionary Sato clique, as a link of its hostile policy towards the D.P.R.K., aim at serving the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and strengthening the political and military collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Today the ever-intensified persecution and suppression by the Japanese militarists present a greater menace to the existence of our compatriots in Japan and to their democratic national rights.

With no machinations, however, can the reactionary Sato clique check the just struggle of our fellow countrymen in Japan.

Today the just struggle of our compatriots in Japan is enjoying not only the active support and encouragement of the people in the homeland who consider it as their sacred duty to defend the national rights of their compatriots in Japan, but also the unanimous support of the broad masses of the Japanese people and the progressive peoples of the world.

The Japan Communist Party and many other political parties and public organizations and honest-minded people in Japan render active support and encouragement to the CHONGRYON in its struggle for the national rights of the Koreans in Japan and the unification of their fatherland and oppose and condemn the Japanese reactionaries for their scheme of sabotage and suppression against the CHONGRYON.

The governments and public organizations of socialist countries and Asian, African and Latin American countries as well as the international democratic organizations have issued statements and sent protests, in the form of various notes roundly condemning the Japanese reactionary government for its suppression and persecution against the Koreans in Japan, and expressing firm solidarity with the CHONGRYON and the Koreans in Japan in the just struggle for their national rights and the unification of the fatherland.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, our 600,000 compatriots in Japan will, in the future, too, fight more vigorously for the democratic national rights and the sacred cause of the unification of the fatherland frustrating persecution and suppression by the Japanese reactionary forces.

Boundless Adoration of the Korean Nationals in Japan for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation

Today our 600,000 compatriots living in Japan feel boundless national confidence and pride in being full-fledged overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the beloved fatherland, and are afire with unrestricted reverence for and loyalty to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, brought the bright dawn of restoration of the fatherland to the overseas compatriots who, deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialists in the past, had wondered abroad as a miserable ruined nation suffering all sorts of national discrimination and humiliation. And today he not only defends the national rights of our compatriots as overseas citizens of the independent country but also takes a good care of every aspect of their life with a warm fatherly love.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 580.)

Today our 600,000 compatriots in Japan have unbounded adoration for the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taking infinite pride in having him as their Leader, draw strength and courage from their homeland daily prospering and developing under his wise leadership and enjoy a new, happy life under his fatherly solicitude.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation, raised aloft the great beacon fire of fatherland restoration on the sacred Mt. Paekdu-san in the gloomy days when dark clouds of national misfortunes hung heavily over his fatherland and threw bright rays into the hearts of his compatriots who were roaming about in distress in foreign lands.

A compatriot named Kim Man Jung living in Japan recalls those days in these words.

"It was the news of victories coming from Mt. Paekdu-san that infused the hope of life and courage into us in those days.

"The name of General Kim Il Sung, a legendary hero, was called even in this alien land across the Hyonhaetan Straits in the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule.

"...We heard that General Kim Il Sung, as it were, shrinks the earth, crossing and recrossing hundreds of kilometres of ranges of mountains overnight, makes steamed rice from sand, bombs from wood and crosses rivers on a ship of paper....

"How deeply the rumours about the anti-Japanese armed struggle of General Kim Il Sung moved us!

" 'The time will surely come when the Japanese devils will be perished' was our unshaken confidence. Even when two men sat face to face they talked with fever about him, and when three men sat together they talked about him with hope as if they had found a streak of light in dead darkness."

Recalling a 20-year-old Korean girl who drudged at the Yamato Textile Mill in Sakai city, Osaka prefecture, the compatriot said that it was because she drew strength and courage from the stories about General Kim Il Sung that she could arouse and mobilize over 300 weavers to strike.

Ten Korean students enrolled at the special course of Nihon University left the school at the halfway mark and went to Kando in order to join the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army led by General Kim Il Sung.

Marshal Kim Il Sung whom our compatriots in Japan had longed for so much crushed at last the brigandish Japanese imperialists, liberated our fatherland and established there the socialist system under which the working people lead a new, happy life free from exploitation and oppression, with nothing more to desire in the world.

Upon returning from his visit to the fatherland, a compatriot Chon Deuk Hyon said his impressions of the reality of his wonderful socialist fatherland built by the Leader:

"We Korean people under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung to whom the people of the whole world look up with respect are really happy. Whenever I think of my fatherland which is daily changing its looks under the guidance of the Leader, I feel fresh strength and courage welling within me. Though I am eighty years old, I feel I've become young again."

The warm love of Marshal Kim Il Sung thus extended to our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, bringing a new, hopeful life to them.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the glorious fatherland—and bestowed the honour of citizens of the Republic to the Koreans in Japan.

He had the CHONGRYON (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), a democratic or-

ganization representing the genuine will and interests of the Koreans in Japan, formed and led them to wage powerfully under its guidance a sacred struggle for their national rights and the cause of the unification of the fatherland, braving all sorts of persecution and suppression by the Japanese militarists.

That is why whenever they think of their happiness they proudly speak of their honour of having Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as their Leader.

The New Year message addressed to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by Chairman Han Dok Su of the CHONGRYON pointed out in reflection of the unanimous feelings of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan:

"The entire functionaries of the CHONGRYON and the Korean compatriots in Japan, though far away from their fatherland, feel it boundless honour and happiness to have Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolutionary movement, as the Leader and are greeting the New Year with infinite pride and confidence as citizens of the Republic."

And, the letter addressed to the respected and beloved Leader by the CHOCHONG (The Korean Youth League in Japan) said, expressing the unanimous feelings of the Korean youth in Japan:

"All the successes the CHOCHONG has achieved in the past owe entirely to the wise leadership and warm love of you respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"You great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!

The Korean children, youth and students, as the sunflowers turn towards the sun, will remain single-heartedly faithful to you fatherly Leader who brings us all happiness and glory, and will grow up as the sons and daughters of you Leader, generation after generation, without flinching in the face of machinations of the internal and external reactionaries."

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, extends warm solicitude to the Koreans in Japan with such an affection as can be shown by parents who care more warmly for their children far away from home than for those at home. Since the difficult days of postwar rehabilitation up to today he has sent to them educational aid funds and scholarships amounting to over 9,117,310,000 *yen* in Japanese currency on 35 occasions.

The CHOCHONG members of the Osaka prefectural section, deeply moved by the benevolent, fatherly love of the Leader, say in unison:

"He is the sun and beacon of the 40 million Korean people and the symbol of their happiness. He has fought for the fatherland and nation for over 40 years, with their destinies upon his shoulders.

"Nor is that all!

He sent a great amount of educational aid funds and scholarships and, plenty of apples, chestnuts and even flower seeds of the fatherland to us young men in this far away foreign land, who had not yet trod on their home soil. He sent even national musical instruments in large quantities, so the sounds of Kayageum rise in every Korean school."

A compatriot Kim Yong Jin who lives in Tokyo has five children studying in Korean schools. About the profound favours of the fatherly Leader he says:

"There are many nations and countries in the world. But there is no such a man who always remembers his compatriots in alien lands and shows deep solicitude for them as our Premier does. It is only our Premier who shows such a love. We are really happy."

The respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, who is deeply concerned about his compatriots in Japan who are always haunted by national contempt, maltreatment and hardships, opened up the road of repatriation to enable them to share the happiness of the people in the fatherland.

Thus, a large number of compatriots returned to the glorious socialist fatherland and started a new happy life, entrusting their whole destinies to the fatherland and the Leader. Most of returnees have their native places in South Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism.

"The world people called this repatriation a 'great move of nation from capitalism to socialism' and a 'humanitarian work of the century.'

"Such a 'humanitarian work of the century' is not a work that every country or every one can do.

"It is the loftiest work that can be done only under the deep solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has fought for the freedom and liberation of the country clearing the thorny path for over 40 years and now strives for the prosperity and happiness of the nation, and only under the popular policy of the Government of the Republic."

In these simple words of Kim Kyo Eui are implied the heartfelt thanks of the entire compatriots in Japan for the solicitude of the Leader who opened up for them the way of national rebirth once again.

Today our compatriots live and work under the respectfully-hung portraits of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the people, and are exerting themselves to learn his great revolutionary ideas in the well-arranged "Room for Study of Marshal Kim Il Sung."

The functionaries of the CHONGRYON and compatriots are making a deep study of the brilliant works of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the 40-odd-year-long glorious history of his revolutionary activities and his biography "General Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation."

Mother Kim Byong Hyon has been keeping the portrait of the Leader decorated with fragrant flowers for 3 years. Nowadays there are tens and thousands of such a mother among the compatriots.

Our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, while striving to arm themselves thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, are waging a sacred struggle to firmly defend their democratic national rights and hasten the unification of the fatherland.

The 600,000 Koreans in Japan wish Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a long life and good health for the independent unification of the fatherland and the final victory of the Korean revolution and for the happiness and prosperity of our generations to come.

Reactionary Colonial Enslavement Educational Policy of the U.S. Imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

The U.S. imperialists have enforced and are enforcing in South Korea a most reactionary colonial-enslavement educational policy as one of the important means for making it their complete colony and military base for aggression.

The chief aim the U.S. imperialist aggressors pursure in their colonial-enslavement educational policy in South Korea is, above all, to train students as cheap cannon-fodder for the execution of their policy of aggression and war and, at the same time, to secure cheap manpower for colonial plunder and exploitation.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the policy of militarizing and fascistizing school while employing a policy of converting school into a short-term vocational training centre and keeping youths in a state of ignorance.

Recently the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their faithful stooges, while getting frantic with new war provocations in South Korea, are further stepping up the militarization of school than ever before as a link of that manoeuvre.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In recent years the U.S. imperialists, while further stepping up war preparations in South Korea, have more actively utilized it—as a military base for aggression—and its military potentials in the execution of their war policy." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 385.)

The aim the U.S. imperialists pursue in intensifying the militarization of school is to make, through forced military training, South Korean youths and students, the main source of manpower supply to the puppet army, cheap cannon-fodder to be used in their aggrssive war, and especially to bring up easily primary-level commanders badly needed for reinforcing the puppet army.

Hence, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangs, while further strengthening military training at schools, have sharply increased its hours and extended the range of its participants in recent days.

They had enlisted mainly third- and forth-year college students in the "student military training corps" in the past. But since April 1968 they have forced into the corps first- and second-year college students and all of the high school students, too, and assigned puppet army officers in active service to colleges and high schools to conduct military training.

In 1962 they set up the so-called "student special physical training committee" to give military physical training to students. Still unsatisfied with that, they have recently taken a measure to devote physical training hours entirely to military training at schools of various levels.

Met with the resolute opposition of South Korean youths and students in fascist military training and compulsory military service, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi hordes made a reactionary "rule" prescribing that "students shall be entitled to enter schools of higher grade only when they complete military training course." They have also fabricated the "student military training inspection system" under which the ministries of education and defence of the puppet regime jointly inspect military training at schools and openly threaten prexies and directors with expulsion or punishment, in case their schools show bad results in the military training of students.

Another thing that draws attention of late in the execution of the colonial enslavement educational policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique is that they are further strengthening the vicious "anti-communist" education among youth and students.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

" 'Anti-communism' is used in South Korea as a 'panacea' by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in 'justifying' all their criminal acts—from suppressing the people and removing the political opponents to kicking up war hysteria and fanning a fratricidal war." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 387.)

The students of the Koryo University rose in demonstration against the fascist tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for academic freedom and democratization of school

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are intensifying the vicious "anti-communist" education with a view to quenching the ever-increasing feeling of boundless reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, among the South Korean youths, students and other sections of people and their aspiration for the socialist system in the northern half of our Republic, to putting down the awakening of their class and national consciousness and to thwarting their revolutionary advance, thereby making them meek colonial salves.

Of late, they have taken it up as a "guiding principle of education" to adjust and step up the "anti-communist moral education" and rigged up the so-called "charter of national education" replete with "anti-communist" ideas, in order to systematically and intensively impart "anti-communism" to youths and students.

On this basis, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique took an ill-intentioned measure to rehash textbooks of all schools from primary school to university in an attempt to make them a monochrome of "anti-communism."

Besides, in order to imbue the "anti-communist" ideas into the South Korean people, youths, students and children they force all students above third-year-class of primary school to learn by heart unconditionally the "charter of national education," and have made all kinds of gatherings of people and students start with the lection of the charter. They threaten people saying that those who are not well versed in the charter will not be employed anywhere.

While openly clamouring that " 'anti-communism' should be made to be a habit of children in their life", the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique viciously hammer the "anti-communist" ideas into their heads through such extra-curricular activities as "anti-communist film show," "anti-communist exhibition", "anti-communist oratorical contest," "anti-communist lecture-meeting" and "discussion on anti-communism" and creation of "anti-communist" literary works, along with the "anti-communist" education conducted through all subjects of study.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are also stepping up "moral education" in close combination with "anti-communist education."

The chief aim of the "moral education" is to infuse national nihilism, U.S. worship, flunkeyism, extreme selfishness and all descriptions of bourgeois ideas into South Korean youths and students. It also aims to make them absolutely obedient to the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen by preaching feudal morality and religious doctrines.

By the "moral education" they preach national nihilism, first of all, to infect them with the "sense of national inferiority." By so doing, they intend to distort and eradicate the lofty national traits of our people to instil national inferiority complex and flunkeyism in their minds and create the impression that the unrest and crisis of the South Korean society are all ascribable to the blot on the "national traits," and thus foster "anti-communism" and U.S. worship.

Textbooks which are used at the schools of all levels praise sky-high the American "democracy," "liberty" and "equality" as if they are a model of "liberty" and "democracy." Textbooks and reference books describe with ink-spilling praises as an "humanitarian" and a "liberator" the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are committing all kinds of barbarities in broad daylight, such as murder, incendiarism and pillage.

This is the vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to cover up the true colour of their "democracy" and "liberty," instil the ideas of U.S. worship and U.S. phobia and the idea of toadying to U.S. imperialism and dampen the yearning of the youths and students for the northern half of our Republic where genuine liberty and democracy are ensured.

The policy of converting school into a short-term vocational training centre, together with the "anti-communist moral education," is an important component of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement education for the implementation of their colonial predatory and enslavement policies.

Its aim is to keep youths and students in political and ideological ignorance and make them cheap cannon-fodder and colonial slaves possessing elementary technical skill capable of serving the U.S. imperialists in making bigger profits.

Laying stress on "vocational training" the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique pursue to secure the sources of exploitation by giving students only elementary vocational knowledge and skill which are required for the execution of their military-base policy and colonial predatory policy.

It is in connection with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's traitorous policy of selling a huge manpower in South Korea to foreign imperialists that they are pressing ahead with the policy of turning school into short-term vocational training centre while leaving the South Korea's economy to be ruined and destroyed by the U.S. imperialists. "Labour export" pursued by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique is a clear evidence of this.

It is noteworthy in the reacfionary colonial-enslavement educational policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys that of late they have been further intensifying the fascist suppression of students, while taking insidious measures to pick out and expel a large number of sons and daughters of workers and peasants, the basic class, as well as those of progressive- and patriotic-minded personages.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The chief aim the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings seek in their fascist policy is to wipe out all social and political elements that hinder the execution of their colonial rule and war policy." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 387.)

The South Korean people have now thoroughly realized through their bitter experiences of life that they should not have any illusion about the U.S. imperialist aggressors and that only by completely wiping out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges through an all-people resistance, can they attain freedom and liberation.

They, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, as the Sun of the nation, are waging a vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in all parts of South Korea, while equipping themselves with revolutionary ideas of the Leader and expanding their revolutionary organizations in order to bring earlier the day of the country's unification when they will lead a happy life in the bosom of the Leader.

Greatly inspired by the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and people, youths and students in South Korea are fighting valorously against the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and their hirelings and playing an important role in building a bridge between workers and peasants and the revolutionary movement.

Panic-stricken by the revolutionary advance of the South Korean youths and students, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangs

A great number of children in South Korea are denied the opportunity of education due to the reactionary colonial-enslavement educational policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and even those who are "lucky" to attend school have to study on the earth floor without chairs

have recently made heaps of various "provisions" to put down their struggle and prevent them from playing a role of builders of the bridge, while intensifying fascist suppression.

In an attempt to ban all political activities of students they launched the vicious "school purification movement." They stole vicious special agents into schools to watch the political and ideological trends of students and all their activities and severely punish students who had anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-"government" sentiment, not to speak of expelling them from school.

They set up or expanded many machines for supervising the political and ideological trends of students — the "long-term education council" in the centre and "education commissions" in localities— and revised worse a series of fascist evil laws to bind them hand and foot and suppress their social and political activities.

They are readjusting and augumenting in a big way the existing intelligence service networks in a desperate attempt to make out the political and ideological trends of South Korean youths and students and eliminate influential students.

Of late they have proclaimed the "charter of national education" and established the "system of recommendation for admission into middle school without examination" and the "system of preliminary examination of the applicants for college" in order to keep sons and daughters of workers and peasants, the basic class, and those of progressive- and patriotic-minded personages out of schools of various levels.

As seen above, the reactionary colonial enslavement educational policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in these days is characterized by the militarization and fascistization of school and the intensification of the heinous "anti-communist education" which have never been seen before.

Today their colonial enslavement educational policy is meeting with the powerful resistance of the South Korean people, youths and students.

The South Korean people, youths and students are resolutely fighting against the militarization and fascistization of school and for its democratization and the improvement of school's conditions. They are closely combining their struggle against the colonial enslavement educational policy with the struggle for doing away with U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea.

They are arming themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and waging a valiant anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle following the path indicated by him. They will surely emerge victorious in their struggle and a broad avenue will open for them to study freely and happily.

Intensified Moves of Japanese Militarism for Economic Aggression on South Korea

The Japanese militarists, while strengthening their political and military collusion with the South Korean puppet clique under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists are further stretching out their powder-smelling tentacles of aggression deeper into the South Korean economy.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Sato government pursues a hostile policy towards our country and other socialist countries in Asia. It also intensifies its economic and cultural infiltration into a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries under the specious names of 'aid', 'joint development' and 'economic and technical co-operation'." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 323-324.)

In order to further facilitate their political and military aggression against South Korea the Japanese militarists are intensifying their economic infiltration by all means.

In 1965 the Japanese militarists, at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, concluded the "South Korea-Japan treaty," an aggressive and shackling treaty, with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. With that as a momentum, they embarked on the road of stepping up in real earnest their machination to make South Korea their military base for aggression, market for their surplus goods and supply base of cheap labour and raw materials.

Their economic aggression of South Korea is carried out under the full support and patronage of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' active support of Japanese monopoly capital in its infiltration into South Korea is directly connected, above all, with their scheme to use it as an important means for strengthening their military potentials in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists who are seeking a way out of their daily aggravating financial and economic crisis in South Korea in recent years, are actively supporting the penetration of Japanese monopoly capital into those fields of South Korea's economy which still remain beyond their reach.

Under the aegis of U.S. imperialism the Japanese militarists and monopoly capitalists have become ever more undisguised in their machination to grip the arteries of South Korea's economy.

In order to carry out their economic infiltration more easily and lawfully they concluded aggressive agreements with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and set up various organizations for economic aggression in South Korea.

The Japanese militarists rigged up more than 20 organizations for economic aggression including the "South Korea-Japan ministerial conference," the "South Korea-Japan joint economic council," the "association for acceleration of bonded processing" and the "Japanese commercial and industrial society" and concluded a number of aggressive economic agreements with the South Korean puppet clique such as the "South Korea-Japan trade agreement" and the "South Korea-Japan aviation agreement."

Japanese monopoly capital is making inroad into South Korea in the form of "loan," "joint investment" and "direct investment" under the cloak of "aid," "joint development" and "economic and technical co-operation" in an attempt to mitigate the anti-Japanese sentiment of the South Korean people, along with cunning methods such as "export on deferred payment" and "bonded processing," which were employed before the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty." Thus, the arteries of South Korea's economy are falling into the hands of Japanese monopoly capital. Today more than 200 branch offices and firms of big Japanese monopoly enterprises such as "Mitsui," "Mitsubishi" and "Sumitomo" which bled the Korean people white in the past, have been set up in South Korea and are openly making capital investment and being engaged in business activities. In this way the Japanese monopoly Zaibatsu are dead set on regaining their former colonial concessions.

Keeping step with this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are paving the way for the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea, palavering that they will "settle the problems of taxation upon Japanese firms, a trade, navigation and friendship treaty and right to industrial ownership as the Japanese side desires." Thus, the Japanese monopoly Zaibatsu, dreaming of making a fortune at one stroke in the South Korean market, are vying with each other to make their way into South Korea, under the motto: "Don't miss the bus for South Korea."

While penetrating into South Korea overtly, Japanese monopoly capital is worming there, disguising itself as "U.S. companies" or as members of "international organizations" under the control of U.S. imperialism.

At present capital export constitutes a most important means for the infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea.

Following the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty," especially after the "second South Korea-Japan ministerial conference," in its aggression upon South Korea Japanese monopoly capital has gone over to full-scale capital export from the former passive methods that laid stress on goods export.

According to the curtailed figures issued by them, in the total definite amount of foreign capital introduced by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique the share of Japanese capital export is next to the United States.

Japanese monopoly capital is penetrating mainly into such industrial domains of South Korea as power, fibre, cement, fertilizer, marine transport, shipbuilding and automobile, thereby serving positively for the strengthening of military and economic potentials of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

That is clearly illustrated by the fact that 80 per cent of Japanese monopoly capital introduced into South Korea today work in the so-called "strategic industries"—cement, power, oil refinery, communication, transport, etc.

The "general meeting for institution of South Korea-Japan co-operation committee and concurrently its first annual meeting" was held last year. At the meeting the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese militarists formed the "South Korea-Japan co-operation committee" and discussed the matter of increasing Japanese monopoly capital investment in South Korea in the name of "economic co-operation."

Japanese monopoly capitalists decided to build a munition plant in South Korea. The Japanese "Teikoku Jinken Textile Company" contracted to construct a textile mill in South Korea with an aim to supply on the spot part of war materials to the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army. The Japanese "Toshiba Company" has already fixed the site for a telecommunication appliances factory in North Kyongsang Province.

Japanese monopoly capital is also taking an active part in strengthening the military potentials of South Korea through state capital export in the name of "funds for property claim on Japan."

Japanese monopoly capital today has a tight

hold of 80 per cent of ship building and repair, 100 per cent of vinyl chloride industry and 30 per cent of bonded processing industry of South Korea and holds a monopoly of the supply of raw materials for power industry, building materials industry, chemical industry and other domains of heavy industry.

Even branch offices of the "Mitsubishi Bank" and the "Tokyo Bank," the biggest plutocrats in Japan, have been set up in Seoul.

Japanese monopoly capital is also stepping up export trade, along with capital infiltration, in an attempt to pave a wider road for reinvasion of South Korea.

As far as trade between Japanese monopolies and the South Korean puppets is concerned, balance stands unfavourable for the latter; it increased from 3 to 1 in 1964 to 6 to 1 in 1968 and again went up to 6.7 to 1 in the first quarter of last year.

Such an adverse balance of trade shows that Japanese goods are now influencing markets in South Korea.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists are selling to South Korea stockpiles of outdated machines and equipments and surplus consumer goods finding no market at home, at prices several times higher than international market prices, and thus are making exorbitant profits.

The infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital is also realized through shady deals. Markets in South Korea are overflowing with Japanese consumer goods such as toilet goods, umbrella, handbag, ready-made clothes, etc., all of which are sold at extortionate prices. For example, the price of Japanese sewing needle is 14 times higher than the market price in Japan.

South Korea now floods with all kinds of Japanese commodities ranging from luxuries for landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats to mass consumption goods. Of this the South Korean press wrote: "South Korea is becoming a Japanese commodity market."

Describing "Japanized" South Korea, South Koreans put it: "As the Japs lord it over here, we are apt to think that we are not in our own country." On the other hand, those Japanese who visit South Korea readily say without exception that they "feel as if they were not in an alien land."

Japanese monopoly capital is penetrating deep into South Korea's agriculture and fishery, too. It makes no scruple to plunder South Korea of its farm and animal products and marine products.

Besides, the Japanese militarists are weaving an insidious plot to take South Koreans to Japan for slave labour. The claws of aggression and plunder of the Japanese militarist aggressors have thus been stretched out to every field of South Korea's economy.

All this clearly shows how pronounced and full-scaled the moves of the Japanese militarists for invasion of South Korea have become.

Due to the rapid infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea South Korea's economy is becoming all the more militarized and its national industry is going totally bankrupt.

Medium and small enterprises are going to ruin with each passing day owing to the influx of Japanese goods and capital and the South Korean countryside has been turned into a raw material supply base for Japanese monopoly industries.

In South Korea there are 7 million unemployed and semi-unemployed; the number rises day by day. The South Korean people's livelihood has been further worsened and impoverished and they are groaning under increasing misfortunes and hardships.

In order to get rid of such tribulations, the South Korean people are now waging a stubborn struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and against the reinvasion moves of the Japanese militarists, the thrice-cursed aggressors who sucked bloods of the Korean people in the past.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"All patriotic people in South Korea must wage a decisive struggle to abrogate the criminal 'South Korea-Japan treaty' and frustrate the attempt of the forces of Japanese militarism at re-aggression against South Korea." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 390.)

Today the South Korean people, upholding the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and rallying themselves firmly around him with one mind and one will, are resolutely fighting against U.S. imperialist colonial rule as well as against the Japanese militarists' re-aggression on South Korea. The South Korean people's struggle against the manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique is being waged more powerfully in various parts of South Korea.

These days alone, the South Korean workers hired at the "Japan Aviation Company" in Seoul put up a struggle against national humiliation, persecution and inhuman exploitation and the signboard of the "Japanese Embassy" in the centre of Seoul was taken away.

The South Korean people, together with the people in the northern half of our Republic, will never tolerate the reckless machination of the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism and will chop off their tentacles of aggression.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

The Red workers of the mine where Comrade Yu Jae Ha works are scoring one success after another in tunnelling by actively unfolding the technical innovation movement to supply more ore to economic construction and defence upbuilding.

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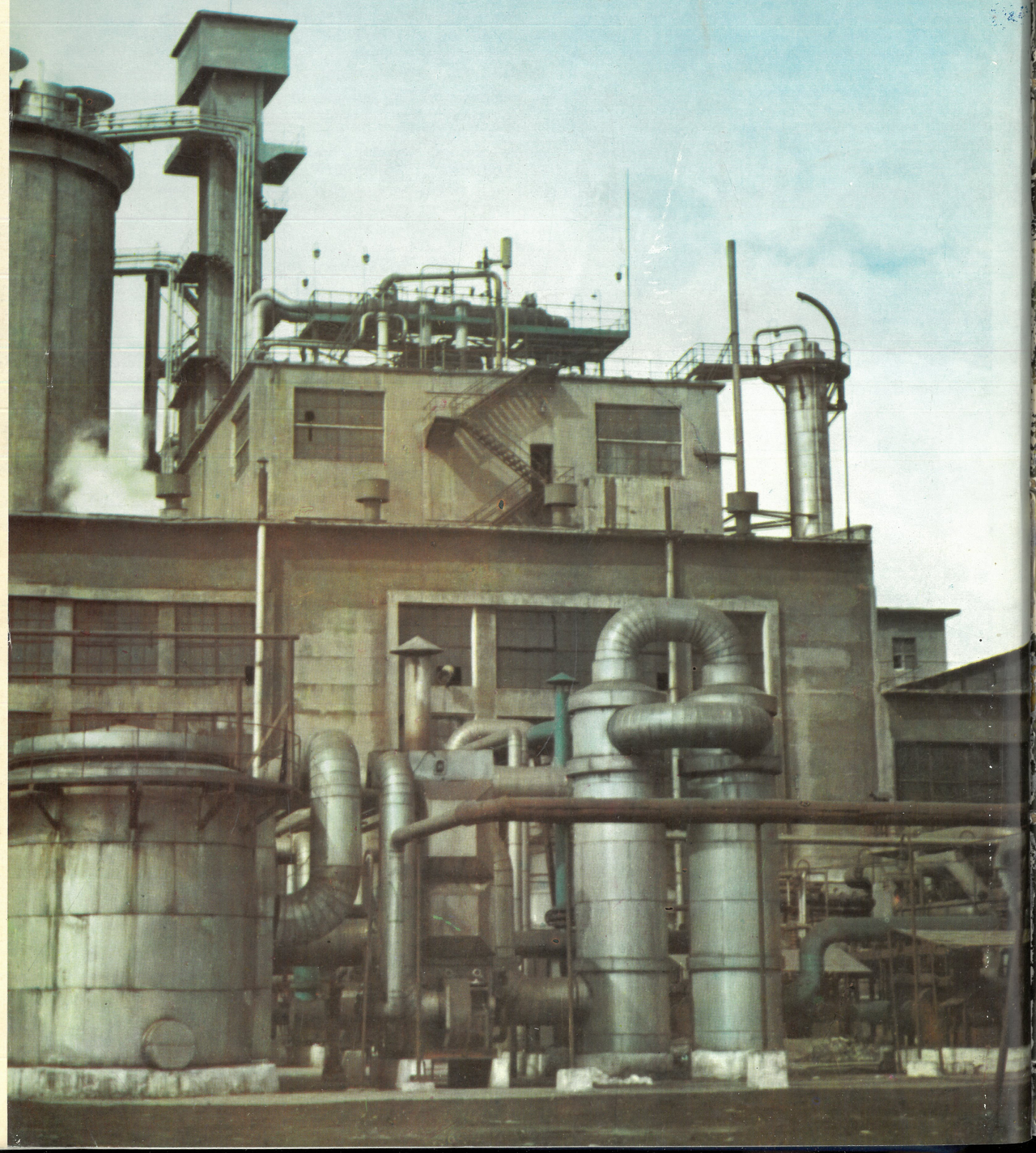

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